

FBIS

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DKP CRITICIZES FRG HANDLING OF MISSILE DECISION

LD281406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1134 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Presidium of the DKP Executive advocated on Wednesday immediate talks to avert the dangers stemming from the planned deployment of medium-range missiles in West Europe. A statement released by the party executive in Duesseldorf notes that the visit to the FRG by USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has again confirmed that the Soviet Union is, through constructive proposals, doing everything to avert a development dangerous to peace and security.

"The DKP Presidium is watching with serious concern the reaction of leading Bonn politicians of both the government coalition and the opposition. Against better knowledge, attempts are being made to minimize the planned NATO decision on the manufacture and deployment of new U. S. Eurostrategic medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic and in West Europe, and to deceive the public about the serious results and consequences of such a decision, as well as about the Federal Government's own responsibility for it," the statement continues.

The DKP statement points out that an escalation in missile armaments would eliminate the basis of future arms limitation talks on medium-range missiles. This would undermine the positive developments achieved in the seventies between the FRG and the socialist countries.

Pointing out that in other NATO countries, politicians aware of their responsibility are advocating a postponement of the decision planned for December, the DKP states: "It would correspond to the will of millions of citizens of our country if the Federal Government would now also advocate a postponement of the planned missile decision." The FRG has a special responsibility toward this particular question "because without the Federal Government's approval, without Bonn's pressure last week on the other West European NATO countries, the U. S. arms plans could not be carried out and implemented by NATO."

PRAGUE: PROPOSED MISSILES WOULD UPSET EUROPEAN ARMS BALANCE

LD272010 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Already in 2 weeks' time the NATO council is meeting in Brussels to decide on the deployment of further American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. If approved, these plans will strengthen the aggressive north Atlantic bloc and expand the arms race. Because these are long-term plans, as disclosed by the Brussels conference held in September, and called "NATO" in the next 30 years, this would mean an extension of the arms race into the 21st century. [sentence as heard] This would be no good prospective for the population of Europe and for all mankind.

Despite this, the NATO council will discuss these plans at its December meeting.

Already in September the well-informed daily newspaper, the WALL STREET JOURNAL, said that the forthcoming meeting could become for the West as decisive as the meeting 30 years ago when NATO was founded. So highly appreciated in NATO circles is the so-called additional armament of the pact: Modernization of its arsenals in Europe with new American Pershing II and cruise missiles.

At present, NATO has some 8,000 nuclear warheads in Western Europe. They have been there for almost a quarter of a century. The first medium-range missiles were stationed in Turkey and Britain at the end of the 1950's. Now another 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles are to be stationed on U. S. bases in West Germany, Holland, Belgium and Italy and the arsenal in Britain is to be expanded further.

What is the aim of NATO? If we look at the map of Europe and chart the planned development of new missiles on it, NATO's plan is clear: To encircle the European socialist countries by a nuclear missile zone and to threaten immediately the Soviet Union, because these missiles are capable of reaching Soviet territory, too. Such is the plan of NATO's generals, namely, to disrupt the military balance in Europe and to threaten the socialist countries with nuclear (?force). However, the realization of these plans will also threaten the population in their own countries. An increase in the concentration of nuclear weapons on a relatively small territory always implies an increased danger of an unprompted explosion. In addition, this NATO move would force the socialist states to take measures to safeguard their own defenses against this new threat. NATO countries would win nothing.

Such, then, is the reality. Don't the Atlantic generals see this reality or are they so blinded by the possibility of high profits which the United States gets by selling new missiles? The chink of gold is for the time being louder than the voices of millions of Europeans who say clearly "no" to NATO's plans and "yes" to the Soviet proposals. These latest proposals envisage that if the West will no longer station further medium-range missiles in Western Europe, then the Soviet Union will withdraw this kind of missile from the Western areas of its European territory. This is the voice of peace.

PRAGUE APPEALS TO WEST TO HALT ARMS RACE

AU211225 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Excerpts] Leonid Brezhnev's 6 October appeal addressed to the West European countries does not represent pressure, threats nor an ultimatum. It is an honorable offer. It has come at the critical time when not only the fate of the SALT II treaty is being decided, and thus also future Soviet-American disarmament negotiations, but when the risk of European confrontation in nuclear missiles and conventional weapons is also being decided. It also comes at a time when the construction of a new nuclear missile, with all its consequent dangers, is under consideration. Political representatives of the fraternal socialist states are appealing to the honor and common sense of responsible politicians and statesmen in the West.

At the December session of NATO in Brussels, the participants should convince the public and themselves that they are not lacking will, realism and statemanship. At the same time, they should realize that letting the Soviet Union's constructive offers go without a positive response means wasting a unique opportunity to halt and reduce the dangerous, and, understandably, economically exhausting accumulation of weapon systems.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE SPEAKS ON ARMS PROPOSALS AT MBFR TALKS

LD221946 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 22 November (MTI)--From Zoltan Szabo, the Vienna correspondent of MTI:

Thursday in the Hofburg of Vienna, Ambassador Zoltan Fodor, leader of Hungary's delegation, made a contribution to the 220th plenary session of discussions about the mutual cut of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

He pointed out among other things that the course of the Vienna talks to date have been marked by the initiatory readiness of the four directly participating socialist countries and the extensive compromises contained in their steps. They have gone far in their proposals to take the wishes of the Western countries into account. The Western countries in contrast have not taken steps of similar value and have done nothing that could carry the talks appreciably ahead.

The Hungarian delegation leader next pointed to the sharp contrast that marks the European nuclear armament plans of NATO in relation to the targets and the spirit of the Vienna talks. The production of more middle-range rockets and their location in the European NATO countries would by no means lessen the threat of a military confrontation among the two sides--on the contrary, it would increase the danger and would directly jeopardize the security of the Warsaw Treaty flank countries. The planned step would cast shadow over the Vienna talks and shatter the confidence of public opinion in the Vienna negotiations, both East and West.

[Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 23 November on pages 1 and 3 carries a report attributed to MTI entitled "Troop Reduction: Hungarian Address in Vienna," on the address by Zoltan Fodor, head of the Hungarian delegation, at the 220th plenary meeting at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments on 22 November. The MAGYAR HIRLAP version adds at this point: "Ambassador Zoltan Fodor then dwelt on the role of the geographical factor. He reminded the session that Western participants always emphasize those elements in this complex of issues which they regard as unfavorable and disregard implications that are very much favorable for them. He noted, with reference to this contradiction, that the role of the geographical factor can only be approached realistically, in the context of all factors pertaining to the two military alliances and the balance of power as a whole."]

The speaker finally declared: Hungary's Government and public attach great importance to the Soviet Union's peace initiative of October 6 and are confident that the NATO countries are going to reply in a way conducive to taking headway at the Vienna talks.

U.S. TAKING STEPS TO INCREASE CONTROL OVER SAUDI ARABIA

AU271410 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1100 GMT 27 Nov 79 AU

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] An American delegation, led by Treasury Secretary Miller, visited Saudi Arabia for several days. Talks with Saudi officials centered mainly on the energy crisis which has gripped the United States and measures to supply the United States with more oil.

Under the present conditions of the crisis, when the United States increasingly feels the oil shortage and when Iran has turned off the oil and is taking other anti-American measures, the visit of that high-level emissary to Saudi Arabia assumes a particular nature. It is another step taken by the American imperialists to increase their presence there under the current circumstances to exert greater control over that country, which has been turned into a source of raw materials and an American military base. Precisely for those reasons the American imperialists have also taken concrete measures. Those measures, together with the readiness to supply that regime with another quantity of weapons estimated at \$44.8 billion, include construction of 5 new military bases by 1985. As has been reported, \$20 billion will be spent for the bases, more than 750 American military aircraft will be deployed and the Saudi Arabian Army, the National Guard and security forces will be increased.

In the meantime, the United States has begun training three battalions of special troops of the Saudi National Guard. The United States has, in last few months, deployed a squadron of aircraft and 1,000 troops to Saudi Arabia, thus increasing the number of its troops stationed in that country to 10,000 men.

REPORTAGE ON DELEGATIONS ATTENDING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Delegations Arrive

AU211302 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Nov 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the AWP Central Committee, delegations of Marxist-Leninist communist parties arrived in our country today to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation and victory of the people's revolution. They include the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Peru led by Antonio Fernandez, secretary general of the party; the delegation of the Reconstituted Communist Party of Portugal led by Luis Costa, party Central Committee Politburo member; the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Colombia led by Umberto Rivera, party Central Committee Politburo member; the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Mexico led by Sergio Barrios, member of the party's Permanent Secretariat; the delegation of the Communist Party (Left) of Japan led by Soichiro Hurutani, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Canada [delegation leader not named]; the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist party of Greece led by (Costas Malafekas), party Central Committee Politburo member; and the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Ecuador [delegation leader not named].

The delegations of the Marxist-Leninist parties were met at Rinas Airport by Comrade Pilo Peristeri, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the party's Central Control and Auditing Commission; party Central Committee members Behar Shtylla, Gafur Cuci and Xhelil Gjonj; Piro Biti, director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the party Central Committee; and other comrades.

Further Arrivals

AU241741 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Nov 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Workers Communist Party of France and a delegation of the Workers and Peasants Communist Party of Iran, led by Comrade Omid, member of the party's Central Committee, have arrived in Albania at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of Albania's liberation and the triumph of the people's revolution.

The delegation was welcomed by AWP Central Committee member Xhorxhi Robo; Piro Biti, director of the Foreign Directorate of the AWP Central Committee; and other comrades.

Exhibition Opening

AU261650 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1330 GMT on 26 November carries a 7-minute report on the exhibition "35 Years of Socialist Albania," which opened in Tirana today, displaying Albania's transformations in all fields. Reported as attending the opening ceremony were guests from Tirana enterprises, cooperatives, institutions and schools, including members of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party delegations which have come to Albania to attend the liberation anniversary celebrations.

Also attending were "Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrades Haxhi Lleshi, Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Spiro Koleka, Hekuran Isai, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, Haki Toska, Pali Miska, Pilo Peristeri, Simon Stefani and Qirjako Mihali; Shefqet Peci, vice chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; and members of the party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Presidium and the government."

The reporter then says Petro Dode, chairman of the State Planning Commission, spoke on the occasion. The radio carries a 2-minute recording of Petro Dode's speech in which he reviews achievements of Socialist Albania in all fields displayed in the exhibition.

The reporter concludes by saying that Hekuran Isai cut the ribbon of the exhibition and then Mehmet Shehu and the other party-state leaders visited the exhibition.

Shehu Receives Guests

AU272140 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Nov 79 AU

[Summary] Comrade Mehmet Shehu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party delegations from Denmark, Ecuador, France, Greece, Germany, Iran, Japan, Canada, Columbia, Mexico, Peru, Portugal and Spain, which are in Albania to attend the celebrations of the 67th Independence Anniversary and the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation. Mehmet Shehu also received guests invited by various mass organizations, the Academy of Sciences and the Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries from Greece, Italy, France, Sweden, Germany, Senegal and Iraq, as well as guests from Kosovo and Albanians residing in other countries.

The reception was attended by Comrades Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Manush Myftiu, Kadri Hasbiu, Hekuran Isai, Pali Miska, Simon Stefani, Qirjako Mihali; Minister of Education Tefta Cami; AWP Central Committee member Behar Shtylla; Aleks Buda, chairman of the Academy of Sciences; Piro Biti, director of the Foreign Directorate of the AWP Central Committee; Kico Kasapi, general secretary of the Council of Ministers; and others.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu welcomed the guests on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and Enver Hoxha personally.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIALISM OPENS IN TIRANA

AU221730 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1330 GMT on 22 November 1979 carries a 70-minute report on a national conference on problems of socialist construction which opened in Tirana this morning. The conference has been organized by the Albanian Academy of Sciences--in cooperation with the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, the Higher Vladimir Ilich Lenin Party School and the Tirana University--within the framework of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation and victory of the people's revolution.

Reported as attending the conference were representatives from work and production centers and cooperatives, scholars from various fields of socialist construction, leading district party-government cadres and members of the delegations of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Parties which have come to Albania to attend the liberation anniversary celebrations.

Also attending were "Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Comrades Mehmet Shehu, Haxhi Lleshi, Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Spiro Koleka, Hekuran Isai, Manush Myftiu, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Haki Toska, Simon Stefani, Lenka Cuko, Qirjako Mihali, Piro Peristeri and Llambi Gegprifti; Prokop Murra, party Central Committee secretary; members of the party Central Committee Nexhmije Hoxha, Fiqret Shehu and Vito Kapo; Shafiq Peci, vice chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; and other comrades."

The reporter then says Aleks Buda, chairman of the Albanian Academy of Sciences, presided over the conference. In his 7-minute recorded speech Aleks Buda notes the importance of this forum and briefly reviews achievements in socialist construction under the party's leadership.

The floor was then taken by Foto Cami, member of the Albanian Academy of Sciences, who delivered the main speech on problems of socialist construction. The radio carries a 1-minute recorded excerpt of Foto Cami's speech and the reporter then reads a 33-minute summary of the rest of the speech in which Foto Cami reviewed Albania's achievements in all fields under the dictatorship of the proletariat and rejects the anti-socialist policy practiced by the modern revisionists.

Prof Hasan Banja also addressed the conference. The radio carried a 2-minute recorded excerpt of Hasan Banja's speech and the reporter then read a 26-minute summary of the rest of the speech in which Hasan Banja reviews the development of Albania's socialist economy based on socialist relations.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES IMPROVING FOOD QUALITY, HOUSING AVAILABILITY

AU282120 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On 28 November the Bulgarian Government held a meeting at which a number of important issues were discussed and decided. In accordance with the BCP Central Committee decree No 50 of 10 November the quality of bread, breadsales and bread-products sales were discussed. The government adopted an instruction obliging the relevant ministries, organizations and people's councils to take comprehensive and urgent measures for increasing the quality of flour and other raw materials and the production of various ingredients for improving bread-production technology and the labor organization of bread-production.

Special attention was paid to improving the marketing system, increasing the bread-producing plants and the number of outlets selling meals.

A decree was adopted which spells out the specific regulations for managing the economic organizations and sub-departments of the internal trade branch.

Information on the activity for applying the uniform rate system and the united rate of wages was heard. The government obliged the ministers and the leadership of the ministries and the economic organizations to take additional measures to solve all questions which might arise, thus insuring the timely implementation of the tasks ensuing from the BCP Central Committee decree No. 50 of 10 November.

It is especially important now to implement a rapid improvement in certain kinds of work, to determine the ranks and wages of the workers, and to classify the economic organizations and departments and their sub-units according to the new indexes and norms.

The Council of Ministers adopted a decree on implementing the State Council decree on insuring housing for newly married couples.

The government reviewed and decided on a number of other issues.

EXPLORATION OF ASAREL COPPER FIELD COMPLETED

AU270921 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 27 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 27, (BTA)--Bulgaria's largest copper ore deposit, Asarel, has been finally researched. Hundreds of geologists, geophysicians, mining engineers, sounding specialists and miners have been employed for several years to determine the exact capacity of the deposit. More than 121,000 samples have been taken in the course of this research and 700,000 analyses have been made. Asarel ranks 26th among the world's famous copper ore deposits. The ore is deposited close to the surface which makes possible the use of strip mines.

The research has provided data on the eventual size of the strip mines, as well as on the possibilities of industrial scale ore-dressing. The technological project of the Asarel copper-dressing works has been designed at the Soviet Giprosvetmet in Moscow. The machinery and installations for the development of the new ore deposit will be delivered completely by the USSR. 40-ton Belaz dumping lorries will transport the ore and in the next five-year period the USSR will supply Bulgaria with 70-ton lorries to service the Asarel project.

CARTER DEMANDS RELEASE OF HOSTAGES

LD291032 Prague CTK in English 0815 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent)--U.S. President Carter demanded categorically the release of the U.S. hostages held for 24 days already in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Speaking at a press conference in Washington last night, the President warned that if the hostages are not freed unharmed, it can have grave consequences for Iran.

He confirmed that the U.S. considers a military action against Iran, but refused to specify it. He stressed a peaceful settlement is preferred to other variants.

President Carter said that he himself permitted the shah's arrival in the U.S. and that he does not regret this decision, which he considers right. It is only up to the shah and his doctors when the former Iranian monarch leaves the U.S.

The President rejected the possibility that the shah should be tried by an international tribunal and said that contingent financial claims by the Iranian Government against him can be discussed only after the release of the U.S. hostages.

IRANIAN NATIONAL FRONT, LAWYERS OPPOSE NEW CONSTITUTION

LD282046 Prague CTK in English 1914 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--The Iranian National Front, grouping dozens of nationalist and democratic parties, urged Iranians to boycott the referendum on a new constitution, to be held December 2-3.

In an open letter to Ayatollah Khomeyni and in leaflets, the National Front expressed great reservations to the final text of the constitution, worked out by a committee composed mostly of religious personalities.

The National Front said that the people were not sufficiently acquainted with the provisions of the constitution and had no possibility to help frame it.

Also the Association of Iranian Lawyers criticized the shortcomings of the draft constitution and called for the boycott of the referendum. The draft constitution establishes a rule of theocracy, and full concentration of all powers in the hands of the imam who controls parliament, the government and the judiciary.

'ANTI-U.S.' MEDIA CAMPAIGN DEFENDED

AU211316 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Nov 79 p 7 AU

[Zdenek Horeni commentary in the column "Note": "He Set a Trap and Got Caught Himself"]

[Text] Ruth Gruber, a woman journalist writing in Belgrade for the American UPI press agency, is indignant about the "unusually intensive campaign against the United States" being waged by the Czechoslovak press. She even claims that "Prague sources," which she naturally does not specify, allegedly call this "campaign," as she presents our reports about the United States, "abnormal."

Simultaneously, an emigre in the services of the American broadcasting station in Munich has made himself heard with a slightly more businesslike formulation of the reason why those over the ocean are cross with us. "As always," this regime-bound voice from Munich claims, "The United States is the particular target, because, in fact, there the banditry is constantly growing. A beggar has died on one of Washington's sidewalks, and in a certain small town a small group of Ku Klux Klan followers has once again played its bloody games."

We voluntarily confess: We have really informed our readers, listeners and viewers about these and similar events, even if only because they have actually taken place. Or was it really possible, for instance, to conceal last week that six American fighters for human rights had been murdered in the United States in the course of six days?

"This is the way they polemicize in Czechoslovakia;" the Munich broadcasting station angrily shouts; naturally, for it has quite different views on human rights. "Why drag, for instance, the American Ku Klux Klan into the problem of human freedoms and rights? Surely everybody can see that these difficulties have not been created by the existing state, that the culprit is not the state power or the legal code, but old traditions, bad passions and hatred," which, they say, cannot be so "easily and rapidly" overcome.

The Munich broadcasting station always excelled in primitivism, whether it was during the times when it was openly paid from CIA funds, or today, when the money is handed out seemingly by the American Government. The example we have cited has reconfirmed this and does not need any comment. The emigre has truly served his masters badly. He has actually done a disservice to them. As the proverb goes, he wanted to set a trap for others and got caught in it himself...

COMMUNIQUE ON STROUGAL'S VISIT TO JAPAN

AU191614 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Joint Communique on Premier Lubomir Strougal's 12-16 November visit to Japan; issued on 16 November]

[Text] CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, accompanied by high government representatives, paid an official visit to Japan 12-16 November at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

On 13 November Premier Lubomir Strougal was received by his excellency, the emperor of Japan.

On 12 and 15 November Premier Lubomir Strougal conducted official talks with Masayoshi Ohira, prime minister of Japan. The talks were held in a cordial, friendly and constructive atmosphere.

On behalf of the Japanese side the talks were attended by: Saburo Okita, minister of foreign affairs; Masayoshi Ito, general secretary of the government; and Fumihiko Suzuki, the Ambassador of Japan to the CSSR.

On behalf of the Czechoslovak side by: Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade; Ladislav Supka, CSSR minister for technological and investment promotion; Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic, and Karel Houska, CSSR ambassador to Japan.

In the course of the talks the two government heads briefed each other on the economic and social development of their countries. A useful exchange of views on the current state and future prospects of relations between Japan and Czechoslovakia and on international questions of common interest took place.

The two heads of government expressed their satisfaction over the fact that relations between the two countries have been constantly developing in all areas in the last few years--irrespective of their different social systems and the geographic distance--and noted that favorable conditions exist for their further expansion and intensification, especially in the economic and scientific-technical sphere, including industrial cooperation, many-sided collaboration on third markets and the like.

The two heads of government noted with satisfaction that a treaty eliminating double taxation in the sphere of the income tax came into force in November 1978 and that arrangements concerning cooperation in the sphere of science and technology also were concluded in November 1978. They expressed their firm conviction that the governmental mixed economic commission, the establishment of which was agreed on in 1978, will positively contribute to the further expansion and intensification of trade and economic relations between the two countries and at the same time they noted that the nongovernmental mixed economic commission has been playing an important role in developing economic and trade relations since 1972.

Noting that both countries have deeply rooted cultural traditions and are striving for a high level of modern civilization, the two heads of government expressed the view that further cultural, academic and educational exchanges between the two countries ought to be supported.

They also expressed their readiness to assist and seek new possibilities for the development of tourism between the two countries, with the objective of reinforcing friendly relations between the people of the two countries.

In the course of the talks the two heads of government expressed the firm resolve of their governments to work unswervingly for peace and they fully agreed that in order to preserve international peace and security it is of the utmost importance that all countries strictly observe the principles of the UN Charter and the declaration of principles of international law on friendly relations and cooperation between states, in line with the UN Charter.

They further expressed their common view that all countries, regardless of their political system, should take an active part in international efforts toward resolving the important problems confronting the world today.

The two heads of government stressed the important role of disarmament for the achievement of genuine peace and security in the world. They reaffirmed the intention of their governments to continue efforts aimed at concrete disarmament measures which could foster mutual understanding and trust, including a general ban on nuclear weapons tests and a ban on chemical weapons.

They stressed the necessity of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and resolutely advocated compliance with the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons by all countries, which would strongly contribute to the achievement of this goal. At the same time they expressed support for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The two heads of government greeted the signing of the SALT II treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States, which represents a contribution to the preservation of international peace and stability.

The two heads of government stressed the important role played by the UN in the preservation of international peace and security as well as in the promotion of international cooperation and confirmed their joint resolve to contribute to the strengthening of the role of that international organization, in keeping with the goals and principles of its charter.

They declared that both governments harbor the intention to cooperate in matters of joint interest in international organizations and at international conferences.

The two heads of government agreed that the economic prosperity of any country or groups of countries cannot be achieved in isolation, and that greater and more intensive economic cooperation among all countries, developed and developing alike, based on the principles of equality and mutual advantage, is essential to insure the continuous, harmonious development of the world economy.

There was a useful exchange of views on the situation in Asia and in Europe between the two heads of government. They agreed that they will exert more efforts to create further favorable conditions for the development of relations between countries with different social systems and thus for further strengthening peace in the world.

Noting that there exist favorable conditions for further relaxation of tension in the world, they expressed their concern over the fact that the danger of conflicts still exists in some areas of the world and stressed the categorical need to lessen such danger in order to bring about a situation of lasting peace in those areas.

While exchanging views on the present situation in the Middle East the two heads of government arrived at the conclusion that the basic problems in that region remain unresolved and still represent a threat to world peace. They expressed the firm conviction that only a comprehensive solution of the key problems, with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO, can bring about a just and lasting peace settlement in the Middle East. The solution must include, in particular, the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories, the recognition and respect of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination in keeping with the UN Charter, and insurance of the right of all nations and states in the region to a peaceful and secure existence.

The two heads of government noted that their talks were a significant contribution to the development of friendly relations between the two countries. While expressing their satisfaction with the result of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal's visit, the two heads of government stressed the importance of wider relations on various levels between the people of the two countries in all spheres of activity, in the interest of mutual understanding and cooperation as well as in the interest of international peace.

During their stay in Japan, Premier Lubomir Strougal and the members of his entourage paid a visit to Kyoto and Osaka. Premier Lubomir Strougal also conducted useful talks with leading figures of the business circles of Japan.

Premier Lubomir Strougal expressed sincere thanks for the warm hospitality accorded to him and the members of his entourage by the government and the people of Japan during their stay in Japan.

Premier Lubomir Strougal reconfirmed the invitation to the prime minister of Japan to pay an official visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be determined through diplomatic channels.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION-DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM

Economic Talks

ID232140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Both sides of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation discussed in a plenary meeting in Hanoi today the further development and intensification of economic contacts between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam. The Czechoslovak delegation was led by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier; the Vietnamese delegation was headed by Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

ID261951 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2300 GMT 26 Nov 79 ID

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended in Hanoi today with the signing of the final protocol. It was signed on behalf of the Czechoslovak delegation by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal prime minister and head of the Czechoslovak section of the committee, and on the Vietnamese side the protocol was signed by Le Thanh Nghi, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Czechoslovak delegation headed by Rudolf Rohlicek was received in Hanoi today at the end of its visit in Vietnam by Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers. During a conversation, he paid tribute to the support and assistance extended by the CPCZ, the Czechoslovak Government and people to the people of Vietnam in defense and construction in their country.

NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO HANOI

ID271048 Prague CTK in English 0950 GMT 27 Nov 79 ID

[Text]- Hanoi (CETKA correspondent)--Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Tomas Travnicek was presented here on Monday an order of friendship of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for his personal contribution to strengthening friendship and solidarity between the people of Czechoslovakia and Vietnam.

The order was awarded to him by Vietnamese President Ton Duc Thang and presented by leading representatives of the Patriotic Front of Vietnam.

Tomas Travnicek is leading a delegation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee currently on a friendly visit to Vietnam. The delegation arrived here last week at the invitation of the Patriotic Front Central Committee to exchange experience in the work of the Czechoslovak and the Vietnamese fronts.

The delegation was received on Monday by Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong.

KAPEK ADDRESSES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP RALLY IN PRAGUE

LD230045 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1455 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Speech by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Prague City Party Committee first secretary, at a Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship rally in Prague's Lucerna Hall--live]

[Text] Comrades, dear Soviet friends, for several decades in the days of the bourgeois republic, the progressive public of Prague, headed by the communists, used to gather in this historic Lucerna Hall to declare the truth about Soviet Russia, the truth about socialism. Here big anti-fascist rallies were held, addressed by Comrade Klement Gottwald, Antonin Zapotocky, Zdenek Nejedly and many others.

In this hall communists used to meet in the initial years of socialist construction to advocate our cooperation with the USSR. In addition, the eighth congress of our party was held here.

In the difficult, crisis-ridden years of 1968-69, loyal internationalists gathered in this hall to demonstrate their love and friendship for the Soviet Union. Today we are meeting in this hall together with our most loyal friends, our Soviet comrades, at a great rally to mark the culmination of the Days of Moscow in Prague.

The Days of Moscow in Prague are becoming an opportunity to ponder over the results of the cooperation so far between our capitals, their party organizations, working people in factories, schools, scientific institutes and artistic institutions. The friendship between Prague and Moscow is an inseparable component of the brotherhood and internationalist relations between the nations of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The law of socialist, political relations of the 20th century is permeated by internationalism; it is the guarantee of the happy future of mankind. It is truly symbolic that we are gathered here on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the glorious Soviet Army. The days of liberation have remained profoundly and permanently in the minds and hearts of the people of Prague. The friendly relations of our working people toward the Soviet Union and its communist party have deep historical roots.

The immortal teaching of V.I. Lenin, the noble ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the heroic struggle waged by the first socialist state in the world for social progress, have made an impression on our working class and the other sections of the working people, and inspired our nations as well as the communist party in the struggle against exploitation during the bourgeois republic.

At that time a huge army of sincere and devoted friends of the Soviet Union was emerging in our country. At the time of the Nazi occupation the hopes of the people for freedom were turning increasingly toward Moscow. It was at that time that firm bonds of friendship grew in the hearts and minds of our people, sealed by jointly shed blood.

The entire history of the struggle of our working people confirms that without the honorable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union there would have been no freedom, no independence and no socialism in Czechoslovakia.

The historical experience was voiced at the 15th Congress by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in these words: "Cooperation with the Soviet Union creates the foundation for the guarantee of national freedom [word indistinct] independence and security, and for the socialist development in our homeland. We feel sincere joy that our two-way relations are attaining a level that they have never had in the past and that they take in all spheres of our life. This is a friendship which is sealed with the blood which has been shed on battlefields against a common foe which is complemented by day-to-day work in the building of socialism and communism. We shall do everything to deepen and develop it further." This was what Comrade Husak said.

Comrades, our specific contribution to the deepening of this cooperation is the friendship of the capital cities of Prague and Moscow. Both our cities are currently enjoying a period of tumultuous advance. The objectives mapped out in long-term concepts pursue the transformation of Prague into a model socialist city. The inspiration and model for us in this work is the building of Moscow as a model communist city. The dynamic development achieved by Prague during the Fifth 5-Year Plan continues, regardless of certain problems and difficulties, during the Sixth 5-Year Plan also. The volume of Prague's industrial production grew during the Fifth 5-Year Plan by 32 percent and during the first few years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan by 18.7 percent. This pace is higher than that set by the state guideline plan and also higher than the nationwide average.

Behind these results in a number of the enterprises and factories stands the really honestly discharged labor of workers, technical staff or economic employees. We are with full justification proud of those enterprises and factories which even in difficult conditions consistently insure deliveries to the Soviet Union, meeting both plan deadlines and quality standards. Of the overall output of Prague's industry which is earmarked for export, we supply 60 percent to the Soviet Union.

Let us recall that this year the CKD-Sokolovo factories delivered 3,000 of the (CMS-3) class locomotives, while the Tatrasmichov plant delivered its 8,000th tramcar. The Czech shipbuilders have supplied 150 technical vessels to date.

Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union offers Prague's industrial factories long-term production programs and the preconditions for total concentration on technical development. This confirms once again that despite all the doubters and despite the slanders of our enemies, the guarantee of our further economic advance lies in deepening socialist economic integration. A great dynamism also belongs to the process of capital construction in Prague. The overall volume of verified investment projects in 1978 was 3.5 times higher than in 1971.

This high rate this year is accompanied by a number of shortcomings which, although they represent a lag of six and one half working days, do not diminish the initiative and determination to discharge with honor the tasks of the state plan. We are most successful in the implementation of the metro construction program. It is of symbolic significance that the Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation project, to whose success Soviet experts have considerably contributed, can serve as an example in the development of the capital.

The Prague city party committee has lately taken a number of important measures to improve the quality of management, to strengthen labor discipline and the development of socialist competition. In this endeavor we are meeting with the support of communists at production units and with understanding on the part of the majority of Prague's working people.

In the vanguard of the struggle for the fulfillment of the 15th Congress are communists in teams of socialist labor. This fact once more confirms that the working class of the capital is loyal to its revolutionary traditions. Of great assistance in this entire activity is the creative utilization of the experience of Moscow communists.

Comrades, our endeavor to transform Prague into a model socialist city is linked with the growth of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and cooperation between our capital cities. This has been greatly diversified, in particular over the past 10 years; political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation has developed, as have deep personal relations of friendship between the citizens of our capital cities. In our view these mutual relations are a truly exemplary embodiment of the principles of proletarian internationalism and of fraternal international interaction of communists.

It is characteristic of the current level of the development of our friendly cooperation that it is also systematically unfolding at the level of boroughs and many Prague and Moscow works, enterprises, research institutes, schools and cultural establishments. The comradely frankness and objectivity with which our Moscow comrades regularly acquaint us with experience in the most varied spheres of the development of Moscow is invaluable to us. It was Moscow's experience which provided the decisive stimulus in the elaboration of the general plan for the development of the capital, the long-term plan up to the end of the current century. Before the 15th Congress (the initiative was advanced) which outlined broad and multifaceted [word indistinct] for closer links between science and production.

In agreement with our Moscow comrades we consider of decisive importance in the further development of our friendly relations that our cooperation should even more purposefully and intensively concentrate on the exchange of experience in the solution of key tasks in party work and the development of the two capitals. Extraordinarily valuable stimuli for us today, for instance, are the findings of our Moscow comrades in the solution of tasks in the comprehensive housing and investment construction, in urban development and the architectural shaping of the new skylines of the city and in the sphere of the complex tasks of municipal transport.

We are striving to make sure that these very concrete experiences should come to the direct and most extensive knowledge not only of officials of party organizations, but all the working people, workers, engineers, designers and draftsmen, workers in investment institutes and others who are directly coping with these questions in our capital. We are concentrating special attention on intensifying the businesslike and concrete character of exchanges of experience in the politico-organizational and ideological work of our city party organizations.

We are working, above all, for the intensification of collaboration between communists in Prague and Moscow at the level of individual factories and places of work. Two-way exchanges of work teams, of skilled workers from factories in Prague 9, Prague 8, 10 and 5 are a good example. These enrich the experience accumulated in the organization of work, in raising labor productivity, quality and efficiency of production as well as in introducing new progressive working methods.

The methods used by Soviet working people are helping us to perform jobs rapidly and at the same time of a high quality, as demonstrated by the experience in introducing the Zlobin method in the work of Prague building workers, Prague building enterprises and the Prague building reconstruction enterprise, or the introduction of the principles of the Saratov movement in the Michla bakeries.

The number of socialist labor brigades bearing the lofty title "Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Brigade" is constantly rising in our factories. Especially in factories working on deliveries for the Soviet Union, such as the CDK Kompressory, CKD Tatra, ZPA Motorlet, Chirana, Rudy Letov, Tesla, Mikrotechna, the exchange of experience with communist labor brigades is proving successful.

In the process of linking science with production exchanges of university students, apprentices in trade training centers as well as of workers in scientific and research institutes are proving useful. A significant contribution to this was made by the conference of innovators held a few days ago. We consider this as part of a wider and lasting exchange of work experience between our leading workers and engineers and Moscow innovators.

Comrades, long years of relations of friendship exist also between Prague and Moscow schools and their pioneer organizations. The exchange of letters between children leads to the establishment of personal friendships and ultimately to a more profound mutual knowledge of their lives and it leads to an informal interest in Moscow and life in the Soviet Union. So, right from an early age the foundations are being laid for future friendly relations between the people of our two fraternal countries.

In the spheres of culture and art, the exchange of folk art ensembles, of works of art, guest performances by artists, cooperation between workers in museums and galleries, the exchange of television programs and films--all that contributes every year to a profound mutual knowledge and to a spiritual enrichment of the working people of our two cities.

Prague and Moscow sports halls, too, as well as stadiums have for many years been the scene of sports contests when the laurels of the winners go, above all, to mutual friendship between our sportsmen. It is difficult to put into words the expansion and variety of two-day friendship ties as well as the depth of the contacts between the citizens of the capital of the CSSR, Prague, and their friends, the inhabitants of the city of Moscow and all Soviet people. [applause]

The communists and all the working people of Prague see in the experience of the Muscovites an inexhaustible font of instruction and stimuli for their own work. We are proud that we jointly laid the foundation some years ago for the traditional friendship days held today between the capital cities of the socialist countries. The cooperation between our cities thus becomes an event among ever-broader strata of all working people. We wish, dear Moscow friends, to thank you for everything that you have prepared with such care and consistency for the program for these days, and we feel that today one can say without any exaggeration that the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship months in Prague will become a most important event. We are prepared in the future under the leadership of the central committees of our fraternal parties, headed by Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Gustav Husak, to do everything to see that our fraternal friendship should gain strength, that our mutual comradely cooperation should further expand and that the fraternal ties between Prague and Moscow should grow stronger. [applause]

Comrades, at the present time the whole of progressive mankind has celebrated the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. On this occasion we realize once again the ever-living strength of Lenin's ideas of socialist revolution, the immortality of the behests of Great October and the inspiring peace program of the first state in the world of workers and peasants. It is indicative that the first political international action and the first act of the young Soviet Government was the peace decree. Its orientation in favor of peace without annexations and reparations embodied the Leninist thinking about the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, showing at the same time that realistic ways do exist for nations and mankind to create the conditions for establishing a just and democratic peace.

The Leninist peace policy became a powerful impulse which combines the ideas of peace with the struggle for socialist progress, with the program for halting the arms race and for disarmament, which Lenin called the ideal of socialism.

Sixty-two years have elapsed since those historic days. The Leninist ideas of peace have during this period traveled a victorious road. History has verified their profound foresight and correctness. This road was neither a short nor a simple one. The fight to implement these ideas, of course, continues. It is a struggle which is filled with hard effort, filled with actions, with immense sacrifice and courage on the part of peace-loving people. It is struggle in which the CPSU and the Soviet people provide an example to the whole world of tenacious effort to create new international political relations between states with different social systems, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

In this struggle the Soviet Union is the main force and is a firm bulwark for progressive people the world over who have striven for generations to arrive at a situation in which they will not have to live in fear or to see their cities turned into heaps of rubble. [applause]

The Czechoslovak people again recall these days that the USSR is the fundamental guarantee of our security and our firmest support. [applause] Our friendship and alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries is of exceptional importance, especially at the present time when an acute danger, represented by NATO plans to position in Western Europe, in the immediate vicinity of socialist countries' borders, dangerous weapons, namely, strategic missiles with nuclear warheads, has become known in Europe and the whole world. This treacherous plan aims at nothing else but changing the existing balance in Europe, gaining unilateral advantages to the benefit of NATO and trying, through Western Europe, to bypass and thwart the SALT II treaty. This therefore represents a serious complication on the way to insuring equal and balanced security in the European Continent.

At this moment, so important for the interests of peace and security in Europe, on 6 October was heard, like the sound of a bell, the peace voice of the USSR in the shape of the concrete proposals put forward in the speech by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the 30th anniversary of the birth of the GDR, and further developed on 6 November in an interview in PRAVDA. [applause]

It is a constructive, equitable, program which offers fresh impulses for the development of the Helsinki spirit, for a further positive continuation in the policy of international detente, strengthening of security and peace and cooperation in Europe. At the same time it confronts attempts to start a new round in the arms race and to divert European states from the fulfillment of the ideas of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. We, too, are deeply convinced that it is high time to start talks, without delay and responsibly, to use the opportunity offered which will not return if it is wasted by irresponsible pressure of the United States and the meek compliance of the West European members of NATO. Socialist countries cannot be frightened or blackmailed. If necessary, they will do everything for their protection if the West upsets the existing balance of forces in Europe and sites new offensive weapons in West European countries.

We, however, firmly believe that reason and political realism will finally prevail. Millions of people of goodwill in the whole world understand the proposals of the highest representative of the USSR, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and give them their full support. The statement of the Presidium of the Central Committee of our party and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic stresses that the new peace initiative of the USSR is a further eloquent testimony of the principled and highly humane policy of the USSR, expressing the vital interests of all peace-loving mankind.

The citizens of Prague have received with immense gratitude the latest Soviet peace initiative. We feel proud that it is the socialist countries which are pointing out to hundreds of millions of people throughout the world the road to lasting peace. [applause]

At this festive gathering we are expressing full support for the peace policy of the Soviet Union. [applause]

We fully realize the immense merits of the great Soviet Union, the CPSU Central Committee and its general secretary, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for the consolidation of peace and friendship between the peoples. [applause]

Comrades, dear Moscow friends, we want to assure you that we, the people of Prague, too, will do everything so that by our honest work we should contribute to the consolidation of socialism in our country and world peace. We will spare no effort in cementing the defense capacity of our country in this complicated international situation as well as the unity of the countries of the socialist community. [applause]

Long live the unity of the countries of the socialist community, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [applause]

Long live the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause, chanting]

Long live the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak. [applause, chanting]

May fraternal cooperation between the people of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union flourish. [prolonged applause]

With the Soviet Union for all times and never otherwise. [applause, cheering]

Comrades, I should have done this at the beginning, but allow me to do this now, namely, to tell you that when presenting a high distinction to Comrade Grishin, Comrade Husak thanked the CPSU, Comrade Brezhnev, the Moscow party organization and Comrade Grishin, for their help and cooperation with us as well as for organizing the Days of Moscow in Prague. I am to convey to you sincere recognition for your relationship to the party, for your struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the party's 15th congress, for your exemplary work which you are currently performing for the party, and the Days of Moscow in Prague. Thank you. [applause]

FODDER SHORTAGE FOR LIVESTOCK EXPECTED

LD271200 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] The Czech National Council Committee for Agriculture and Foodstuffs met today and noted that even though last year was relatively favorable as far as crops were concerned, it has not been possible to achieve the planned lead in crops compared to livestock production. The situation has not improved this year either. The Czech Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry submitted a detailed analysis on the causes to the Czech National Council Committee. The report pointed to far below-average fodder yields and yields on pastures after the first sowing. Later in the year the situation had improved thanks to better discipline shown by agricultural producers.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HOFFMANN ATTENDS NORTH BOHEMIAN TU MEETING

LD271324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Chairmen of the North Bohemian regional trade union organizations and district trade union councils are meeting at Usti Nad Labem today to discuss the fulfillment of conclusions of the Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The meeting is being attended by a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The introductory report paid tribute to the approach of district trade union councils in Most, Chomutov and Liberec to the preparation of the plan of next year's activity which must be based on the economic results of enterprises. All work initiatives of North Bohemian trade unionists must concentrate on this, in particular with the aim of complete elimination of shortfalls of the beginning of this year and the future fulfillment of the plan. The meeting of trade union officials in the North Bohemian region is continuing with a discussion.

INDRA ATTENDS WEST SLOVAK REGIONAL CPSL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD221322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The West Slovak regional CPSL Committee discussed in Bratislava today the results so far in raising the quality and effectiveness of production in the region. The meeting has attended by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

It was noted at the meeting that the volume of industrial production in West Slovakia increased over the past three and three quarter years by more than 25 percent. Material expenditure dropped as a whole by 2.3 percent. Despite the savings achieved, consumption of fuel, energy, raw materials and commodities continues to be high. Comrade Alois Indra stressed in the discussion the high responsibility of every communist for consistent implementation of the tasks set. Party members at their workplaces must contribute, in a conscious and qualified manner, to the speediest possible solution of existing problems and win over the mass of the working people to a creative approach toward the requirements of society.

LENART EVALUATES ARMY COMBAT, POLITICAL TRAINING

LD270734 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of commanders of the Czechoslovak People's Army in Prague on Monday evaluated the results of the last training year and set out the aims for the coming period. Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, evaluated the results achieved by the members of the army during their combat and political training.

He emphasized that at the same time it was constantly necessary to strengthen the defense capability of our homeland. Representatives of the (?Kiev) Tank Regiment handed the minister of defense, Martin Dzur, a pledge on the coming important anniversaries which is oriented toward strengthening watchfulness, an education toward socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism and toward the maintenance of the principle of a high degree of economy. The members of the tank unit called on all units of the Czechoslovak People's Army to join in a competition.

NONALIGNED STATES SUPPORT SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE ON IRAN

AU270857 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Washington/New York (ADN)--As the Washington POST reports, representatives of nonaligned states to the UN organization are striving for a solution of the problems that have emerged between the United States and Iran. According to these UN representatives--the Washington POST reports--a package proposal should be worked out which among other things provides for the release of the U.S. diplomatic personnel in Iran and for a public debate in the Security Council which "would offer Iran a chance to state its complaints against the United States."

As is well known, the UN Security Council president stated recently that he did not want to interfere in the internal affairs of another country. He said that he must underscore, however, that the principle of the inviolability of diplomatic personnel and institutions in accordance with the internationally recognized norms must be observed in all cases. He demanded, therefore, that the U.S. diplomatic personnel detained in Iran be set free immediately and be protected.

WALDHEIM ASKS FOR SPECIAL SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON IRAN

AU281018 [Editorial Report AU] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 27 November on page 5 carries a 400-word ADN dispatch from New York which notes UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's decision to convene a special Security Council session on the situation in Iran and which quotes the wording of his letter addressed to Security Council President Sergio Palacios de Vizzlo, including the following passage:

"I refer to the serious situation which has arisen in the relations between the United States and Iran. The U.S. Government is deeply concerned over the occupation of its embassy in Tehran and over the detention of its diplomatic staff which constitute a violation of important international conventions."

UN SEEKS PEACEFUL SOLUTION IN TEHRAN; DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE

LD282054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1837 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] UN/New York--Diplomatic activities to settle the tensions between Iran and the United States continued at UN headquarters in New York on Wednesday. The efforts are concentrated on finding a peaceful solution to the problems in keeping--as UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim put it--"with the principles of justice and international law."

The special Iranian envoy, Dr Ahmad Salimatian, told a New York press conference that the cause of the tensions in American-Iranian relations lay in the U.S. policy of hegemony in the region, a policy which it has pursued over decades by looting Iran and supporting the shah who oppressed and robbed the Iranian people for 25 years.

Tehran--Forty-nine persons are still being held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, which students have been occupying since 4 November. Thousands of Iranians demonstrated outside the embassy again on Wednesday. On the same day ceremonies began in the Iranian capital for the climax of the current Islamic month of mourning on Friday.

U.S. MILITARY LEADERS CONFER; ALEXANDER DEPARTS FOR MIDEAST

AU270938 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Washington (ADN)--On Saturday in Camp David U.S. President Carter discussed the situation in Iran with Defense Minister Brown and the chiefs of staff of the U.S. Armed Forces. The meeting was also attended by Presidential Security Adviser Brzezinski.

U.S. Secretary of the Army Alexander sets out today on a 10-day visit to the Middle East.

AIRCRAFT CARRIER NIMITZ LEAVES NAPLES FOR EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

AU290958 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Naples, ADN--On Monday morning, the U.S. aircraft carrier Nimitz left the port of Naples for an "unknown destination." As announced by the press spokesman of the Marine Command, the aircraft carrier is participating in an "operational program which had been foreseen for the 6th U.S. Fleet for some time." According to AGENCE-FRANCE PRESS, the Nimitz, with 5,000 crew and 100 aircraft aboard, is heading for the eastern Mediterranean.

U.S. MILITARY THREATENING IRAN, PEACE IN REGION

DW281322 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 28 Nov 79 DW

[Thomas Silberstein commentary]

[Text] The UN Security Council last night held an urgent meeting in order to discuss continuing tensions between the United States and Iran. After brief consultations the highest UN body then put off its debate until late Saturday night. Listen to further information about this complex of problems by Thomas Silberstein:

The Security Council had been convened at the request of Dr Kurt Waldheim. The UN Secretary General therewith had made use of the right granted to him by the UN Charter to demand a meeting of the Security Council if, according to his view, world peace and international security are threatened. At the council meeting Dr Kurt Waldheim said he hoped that the Security Council will find a peaceful solution to the problem and, above all, ways and means for overcoming the differences between the United States and Iran. The solution aimed at must be in conformity with the principles of justice and international law.

This warning statement of the UN Secretary General which was borne by reason and profound concern for peace is confronted, on the other hand, by deeds and utterances apt to only aggravate the already threatening situation. Thus, the American aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, escorted by additional U.S. warships, now has sailed from the South China Sea into the Indian Ocean from where it is heading for the waters of the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. More than a dozen other units of the U.S. Navy are already stationed there, and another U.S. aircraft carrier is sailing for the Middle East from Naples.

Meanwhile, U.S. President Carter in a talk with senators indicated that even after the siege of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran U.S. retaliatory measures against Iran must be reckoned with. Last night a number of U.S. banks increased their financial pressure on Iran, and in the American press as well as in press organs of other imperialist powers, such as the FRG, agitation against Iran is being intensified day by day. A press conference of the U.S. President, scheduled for tonight might clarify American intentions toward Iran.

Soberness, on the other hand, is expressed in a statement made by the Iranian ambassador in Moscow. "We want to live in friendship and peace with all peoples, including the American people," the high-ranking diplomat said. "But we will not allow Iran to become a theater for a demonstration of strength." Iran would not let itself be intimidated either by American war vessels nearing its coasts or by an economic blockade announced by the United States. "We are not looking for war; it is the American fleet, which now is heading for the Iranian coast that threatens us," the ambassador went on to say.

The Soviet daily PRAVDA today writes in this respect that the Pentagon's activities in the Indian Ocean are eliciting justified unrest in the entire region, for one could see that the Pentagon is using events in Iran with a view to advance the dangerous plans of American imperialism for a military penetration of the Indian Ocean--plans which seriously endanger independence and sovereignty of all neighboring states of the Indian Ocean.

KURDS PROCLAIM ARMISTICE, SUPPORT FOR IRAN AGAINST 'AGGRESSION'

AU280952 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Tehran (ADN)--The Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan proclaimed a 20-day armistice over the weekend for the Iranian Kurdish regions. The armistice is designed to pave the way for a peaceful solution to the Kurdish problem and to promote negotiations undertaken for that purpose with the Tehran central government.

In the document, which has been disseminated by Tehran radio, the Kurdish Party affirms its willingness to undertake every possible effort, jointly with the other progressive forces of Iran, to protect the country's independence and territorial integrity in the case of imperialist aggression. At the same time, the party witnessed its support for Ayatollah Khomeyni's anti-imperialist stance.

AMNESTY DECLARATION FREES FRG CITIZENS, OFFERS JOBS TO EX-CONVICTS

ID232138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1803 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--By 22 November 11,740 offenders had been amnestied and released from prison on the basis of the amnesty proclaimed by the State Council on the GDR's 30th anniversary. This is stated in an announcement released today by the press office of the GDR Public Prosecutor General on the continuing implementation of the amnesty.

In accordance with the State Council's decision the local authorities have found jobs for the amnestied GDR citizens and given them extensive assistance for their reintegration into the life of the community. In 35 cases life sentences were reduced to a term of 15 years. Among the amnestied offenders are 84 FRG citizens who have meanwhile left the GDR.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PORTUGAL

ID282235 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The third meeting of the joint government commission on the trade agreement and the economic and scientific-technological cooperation agreement between the GDR and Portugal ended its 2-day discussions in Berlin on Wednesday. In a protocol, both sides assess the current state of economic relations between their countries and lay down measures for developments in the years ahead.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON LAZAR'S VISIT TO FRANCE

AU281000 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[Joint Communiqué on the 20-22 November visit to France by Gyorgy Lazar, Chairman of the Council of Ministers]

[Text] At the invitation of Raymond Barre, premier of the French Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official visit to France between 20 and 22 November 1979. During the visit, Gyorgy Lazar conducted an extensive exchange of views with Raymond Barre. The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic was received by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic. He was also received by Alain Power, president of the Senate. Separate talks took place between Peter Veress and Jean-François Deniau, Hungarian and French ministers of foreign trade respectively, as well as between other members of the two delegations. The negotiations took place in the spirit of the friendship and mutual respect that traditionally characterize Hungarian-French relations. The two premiers discussed the positions of Hungarian-French relations and welcomed with satisfaction the manner in which they have developed in recent years.

They recalled that the official visit paid to France in November 1978 by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, was an outstanding event in the two countries' relations. They stressed the significance of this first top-level meeting, as well as of the visit to be made to Hungary by the president of the French Republic in the autumn of 1980, from the viewpoint of the intensification of the Hungarian-French political dialog. The two premiers devoted particular attention to Hungarian-French economic relations. They recalled their mutual decision to place these relations on broader foundations and to define a new direction of their development. It was the appraisal of both sides that trade turnover has developed considerably in the past 2 years, but that it is still below the level consistent with Hungary's and France's productive capacity. They deemed it necessary that they should make mutual renewed efforts further to increase the volume of trade in accordance with their 1977 agreement. Also, they acknowledged the need to make their barter trade more balanced. Gyorgy Lazar and Raymond Barre reviewed the results and prospects of industrial cooperation between the two countries in the areas which an agreement was concluded in November 1978 by the Hungarian and French ministers of foreign trade. They welcomed the results attained in joint ventures in computer technology, the chemical industry and electronics, and they decided further to intensify cooperation in these areas. They stressed the importance of taking better advantage of the existing possibilities for cooperation in the machine industry, particularly in the production of machine tools, vehicles and agricultural machinery, in iron smelting, in the foodstuff industry and in the building industry.

The two premiers recommended to enterprises that they should jointly seek new possibilities for cooperation. They established with satisfaction in this respect that a recent meeting between the Hungarian minister of transportation and postal affairs and the French secretary of state for posts and telecommunications has made it possible to determine the main directions of cooperation in sectors that require the application of advanced technology. [paragraph continues]

There are possibilities for joint activity also in the utilization of raw materials, as well as in the areas of economizing with energy and exploring and applying new sources of energy.

They established framework agreements between enterprises that make possible the development of cooperation and barter trade based on firm and lasting foundations. They welcomed exchanges of delegations serving economic and industrial cooperation and the staging of events, welcoming also the success, among them, of the "Hungarian Economic and Technical Days" staged this year in Paris and Lyons. They regard it as desirable that similar events should be staged in both countries in the future, in order to call the attention of the interested enterprises and organizations to new possibilities of cooperation.

The premiers expressed satisfaction with the activity of the Paris and Budapest documentation centers, the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and the French Chambers of Commerce and Industry. They recommended that these organizations draw more intensively into the activity the French small and medium enterprises and the Hungarian industrial cooperatives.

The two sides approvingly acknowledged that the mixed committee has reorganized its structure to more effectively foster cooperation between Hungarian and French enterprises and organizations. They approved the establishment of a permanent organizational framework for cooperation in machine tool production between responsible Hungarian and French institutes in the near future in Budapest.

They expressed their satisfaction with the activity of the committee and called its attention to the study of possibilities for expanding cooperation in third markets. The premiers also stressed the significance of the fruitful relations that have developed between the two countries' planning institutes.

They stressed the importance of becoming acquainted with each other's language, culture and scientific achievements in furthering closer relations between the Hungarian and French people and in strengthening their friendship. The two governments will encourage any measure that is likely to contribute to the attainment of this objective, particularly with regard to teaching the Hungarian language in France and the French language in Hungary, and the dissemination of Hungarian culture in France and French culture in Hungary.

The premiers conducted a profound exchange of views on the most important international issues. They established with satisfaction that the two countries' positions are similar on numerous issues. They reaffirmed their countries' commitment to detente. They recalled Hungary's and France's resolve to do their best to deepen detente and extend it to all areas of the world and to every domain of international relations.

They emphasized that a profound and lasting improvement of these relations is attainable only if every country is able to participate in them in accordance with the UN Charter, under equal conditions, with the observance of their right to a free and independent development, free from intervention in domestic affairs and without the use of force or the threat of force.

The sides stressed that observing all principles--both the fundamental individual rights of freedom and the principles of interstate relations--laid down in the Helsinki Final Act and the application of all the final act recommendations are of crucial significance for good relations between countries. The premiers expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting scheduled for November, 1980, will promote significant progress in the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and open new prospects for detente. They declared that Hungary and France are prepared to make efforts and cooperate in bilateral consultations to this end.

The two premiers expressed their concern over the continued accumulation of armaments in the world. They repeatedly adopted a position in favor of genuine, universal and total disarmament, to be accomplished under effective international control, including both nuclear and conventional armaments, under consideration of every country's equal right to their own security. The two sides acknowledged with satisfaction the conclusion of the second Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

Regarding the European Continent, the two premiers exchanged views about the proposal made by France in May, 1978, on convening a European disarmament conference and about the May 1979 proposals of the committee of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers. The two premiers came out in favor of convening a conference of all the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, the purpose of which would be to adopt specific measures toward strengthening trust and toward disarmament in Europe. They were of the opinion that progress in these areas would improve security in Europe and would, consequently, extend detente also to the military area.

The two sides reaffirmed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be attained only through a comprehensive settlement of the conflict. All the interested parties have to participate in such a settlement, including the Palestinian people's representatives. The settlement must be based on Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the rights of all the countries in the area, including Israel, to live in peace and within recognized and guaranteed borders.

In connection with the African situation, the premiers stressed the need for the African countries to be able to freely shape their development and choose their system. They came out in favor of a settlement of disputed questions through negotiations. They also condemned the racist South African regime.

The two sides exchanged views on the Southeast Asian situation as well.

The two premiers shared the view that it is necessary to develop a more equitable and just international economic order. They came out in favor of a restoration of economic stability and the promotion of growth that furthers the expansion of international economic relations and development throughout the world.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the premier of the French Republic expressed their satisfaction over the fact that their talks have successfully contributed to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between Hungary and France and to the cause of detente and peace.

Gyorgy Lazar has invited Premier Raymond Barre to pay a visit to Hungary, and he has accepted the invitation with thanks.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL GREETES ALBANIA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD282050 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 28 (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary sent a greetings telegram to the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Albania, on occasion of Albania's National Day.

The telegram runs as follows:

"On occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the Socialist Republic of Albania, the Great National Day of the Albanian people, we send our greetings and best wishes.

"In the name of the Hungarian workers we wish success to the Albanian people in the development of their country and in the building of socialism."

MARJAI, NAGY LEAVE FOR DUESSELDORF

LD281234 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai has left for West Germany to attend the Hungarian Economic and Cultural Days in Duesseldorf. Jozsef Marjai is accompanied by Janos Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

NEW PRICING SYSTEM INTRODUCED FOR EXPORT, DOMESTIC MARKETS

LD272158 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 27 (MTI)--The new price system and price mechanism to be introduced in Hungary from January 1 calls for a more circumspect control too. A three-day conference began in Budapest on Tuesday to train officials of price authorities to tackle these tasks.

An important feature of the new producer's price system is that regulations and provisions apply to all enterprises and the sphere of products and companies treated as exception will turn narrower [as received], said Undersecretary Bela Csikos-Nagy, president of the National Office for Price and Materials in his introductory lecture. The generally valid regulation, however, will not render rigid the trends operating at the time the new price system is introduced. It will rather stimulate prices to follow market changes more flexibly. In any case, the measure will inspire enterprises to greater consideration and more rational management. They will get raw materials and energy-carriers only at the current import rates and their earnings will be largely determined by the profitability of their exports.

The undersecretary also spoke about competitive prices which keep close link between export and domestic market prices. To put it in different words, those enterprises which sell at least 5 percent of their products in capitalist countries, cannot fix higher prices for their goods in domestic market than what they get in capitalist states. This will induce them to produce articles which conform to the requirements of international market and which can fetch good price. Competitive price formation affects 35 per cent of production and 65 per cent of the industrial output. To facilitate a gradual shift, the aforementioned prices in domestic sales will be effected through transitional deductions and concessions. However, the deductions and concessions will--by the end of a pre-stipulated period--be gradually phased out. It will be an important task of price authorities to constantly study enterprises' calculations to forestall them from making unfair profits.

BRIEFS

SOVIET CULTURAL DELEGATION'S VISIT--The delegation led by Georgiy Ivanov, deputy minister of culture of the Soviet Union, which has attended the opening events of the review of Soviet dramatic plays at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture, departed from our country on 10 November. During their 10-day visit, the Soviet guests went to theatrical performances and exchanged views with writers and theatrical experts. Georgiy Ivanov was received by Mihaly Kornidesz, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's Department of Scientific, Public Education and Cultural Affairs. Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay received the delegation. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Nov 79 p 3 AU]

II. 29 Nov 79

P O L A N D

G 1

ZYCIE WARSZAWY CARRIES PAP REPORT ON IRANIAN CRISIS

AU282230 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Nov 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "No Change in the Situation in Iran--Kurt Waldheim Wants to Call the Security Council"]

[Excerpt] Tehran, Washington, PAP--The difficult situation that has arisen in U.S.-Iranian relations has not changed in the past few hours. The Moslem students occupying the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are persisting in their attitude that they will not release the 49 hostages until the shah is handed over to Iran. In turn, White House spokesman Jody Powell has once again rejected that demand, saying that the shah will stay in the United States until his medical treatment is completed.

People in the United States are calling with increasing frequency for a stronger stand vis-a-vis Iran. George Ball, former assistant secretary of state, declared in a TV speech that the United States can [moga] take "a retaliatory action" against Iran and did not exclude the possibility of such an action even if the hostages are released. At the same time, Ball accused former Secretary of State Kissinger by saying that Kissinger and some other politicians "have done a great deal to obtain permission for the former shah to enter the United States." According to UPI, the U.S. aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk is approaching the shores of Iran. The aircraft carrier Midway is already in the Persian Gulf. According to the Italian press, another aircraft carrier--the Nimitz--has also been sent to the Gulf.

CARTER'S POPULARITY BENEFITS FROM IRAN CRISIS

LD281004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Maciej Slotwinski reports from New York: The electoral campaign, fully launched 3 weeks ago even though there is still a year to the presidential elections, has considerably died down. The U.S.-Iranian crisis has pushed everything else out of sight. Above all, President Carter himself has partly withdrawn from the campaign by suspending all his propaganda journeys. He is concentrating almost totally on the fate of 49 American hostages held in Tehran and on numerous implications of a political, military and economic nature.

Commentators here, however, add that so far the events in Tehran have significantly improved the electoral standing of Carter. They rebuild, for instance, his image as the leader of the nation; hitherto, this used to be Jimmy's Achilles heel. In this way the U.S.-Iranian crisis, in a manner of speaking, is to the advantage of the present President. But, along the way, people forget that it was the unfortunate decision of Carter's administration to allow the former Iranian shah into the USA that started the whole dramatic conflict between Tehran and Washington.

TRYBUNA LUDU SUMS UP 'DAMAGE' DONE BY CUBAN CRISIS

AU211332 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Nov 79 p 7 AU

[M. Berezowski article: "East-West Relations 1979--Crisis From 'Nothing'" passage in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpts] IT IS ONLY TO SOME EXTENT THAT WE CAN AGREE WITH THE LONDON DAILY THE GUARDIAN WHICH QUOTED HEGEL'S FAMOUS SAYING TO REAFFIRM ITS STAND VIS-A-VIS THE TEMPEST IN A TEACUP UNLEASHED IN THE UNITED STATES AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF THE ALLEGED THREAT PRESENTED BY SOVIET MILITARY PERSONNEL IN CUBA.

WE CAN AGREE ONLY TO SOME EXTENT BECAUSE, DESPITE THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE SAYING PROCLAIMING THAT HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF--WHAT IS A TRAGEDY THE FIRST TIME TURNS INTO A FARCE THE SECOND TIME--THE CUBAN "PSEUDOCRISIS" (THE DEFINITION COINED BY ROBERT BYRD, MAJORITY LEADER IN THE U.S. SENATE) HAS CREATED GENUINE TENSIONS AND HAS WROUGHT REAL DAMAGE.

Although the Carter administration refused to be pushed into confrontation and the alarmist evaluations of the situation were stopped at the beginning of October, the backlash is there. The administration declared that there "was no danger to U.S. security," but made the declaration late in the day when the atmosphere of mass neuroses had already been created. And to justify its original reaction the administration ordered maneuvers in the Caribbean and the establishment of a special military staff.

HOW CAN WE EXPLAIN THAT SOMETHING WHICH SHOULD BE REGARDED AT MOST AS A MISUNDERSTANDING TO BE CLEARED UP THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS IS TRANSFORMED INTO AN INCIDENT CAPABLE OF POISONING EAST-WEST RELATIONS? It seems that the following are some of the reasons for that.

1. AS A SOCIALIST STATE ALLIED WITH THE USSR, CUBA CONTINUES TO EVOKE ANTIPATHY of those U.S. circles whose ideas it distrubs that the United States is fully in control of events in the Western hemisphere in keeping with the Monroe Doctrine, which was proclaimed in 1823 and WHICH THOSE CIRCLES STILL CONSIDER TO BE IN FORCE.
2. THOSE CIRCLES REFUSE TO COME TO TERMS WITH THE PRESENCE OF EVEN A SINGLE SOVIET SOLDIER ON CUBA BECAUSE SUCH PRESENCE ATTESTS TO THE STRATEGIC EQUALITY OF THE TWO POWERS. Appealing for realism, Democratic Congressman Bob Carr said recently that there are 4,700 U.S. soldiers in Turkey, for example, but this leaves cold the conservative groups, which take the view that the U.S. military installations near the Soviet borders are admissible but the reverse is not.
3. THE PARTICIPATION OF CUBAN TROOPS IN THE AFRICAN LIBERATION STRUGGLE AND AID GIVEN TO A NUMBER OF AFRICAN STATES EVOVES PARTICULAR HOSTILITY IN THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE IT HELPS CURB THE SPHERE OF WESTERN INFLUENCE IN THE THIRD WORLD, that is, it affects the general balance of power.
4. THE REPORT THAT ALLEGEDLY "A COMBAT BRIGADE" WAS PRESENT IN CUBA WAS ALMOST A GIFT FROM HEAVEN. However, let us state quite openly that that gift was sent by earthly agencies. ACCORDING TO THE NEW STATESMAN, THE GIFT WAS PROCURED BY U.S. INTELLIGENCE, WHICH HAD NEEDED SUCCESSES TO COMPENSATE FOR THE FAILURES RACKING IT FOR SOME YEARS NOW AND WHICH WANTS BIGGER FUNDS.
5. ALL THAT COINCIDED WITH THE NONALINED CONFERENCE IN HAVANA, at which Cuba played a leading role for more reasons than just being its host. THE SPREAD OF THE TIDINGS ABOUT THE "COMBAT BRIGADE" WAS AN ATTEMPT TO UNDERMINE CUBA'S POSITION AMONG THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES.
6. FOR THE U.S. RIGHTWING THAT WAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO ATTACK DETENTE, the SALT II accord and the idea of agreements with the Soviet Union on the basis of parity, that is, an opportunity to question the very nature of East-West relations and to puff up minor issues to the importance of a breach of international peace.

That is precisely the most disturbing aspect of the "pseudocrisis." THE ALARM HAS NOT CHANGED CUBA'S POLICY, has not brought about a withdrawal of Soviet training personnel and has not undermined Cuba's importance in the nonalined movement. ON THE OTHER HAND, IT HAS WEAKENED THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION'S POSITION IN THE UNITED STATES ITSELF AND THE U.S. POSITION AMONG ITS ALLIES. It prevented the Soviet foreign minister from traditionally meeting the U.S. President on the occasion of the UN session and, at least temporarily, has aggravated Soviet-U.S. relations. Finally, it diminished the diplomatic credibility of the United States and the trust in the stability of its policy. a state of affairs no state is glad about.

THE [CUBAN] INCIDENT HAS PROVED THE RESISTANCE OF DETENTE TO SHOCKS AND ITS USEFULNESS SINCE NO CONFRONTATION DID ENSUE. BUT EXPOSING DETENTE TO UNNECESSARY TRIALS HELPS EXHAUST THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISM, WHEN WHAT IS NEEDED ARE EFFORTS TO MAKE IT HEALTHY.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON WOJTASZEK'S VISIT TO SPAIN

AU192200 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-18 Nov 79 pp 1,2 AU

["Development of Polish-Spanish Relations--Joint Communique Following Minister E. Wojtaszek's Visit"; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] Madrid, PAP--Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, paid an official visit to Spain on 14-16 November 1979 at the invitation of Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, minister of foreign affairs of Spain. Minister Wojtaszek was received by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez Gonzales and by President of the Cortes Landelino Lavilla.

The two ministers had talks during which, in an atmosphere of friendship and in a constructive spirit, they made a fruitful exchange of views on present international issues, paying particular attention to European affairs and to a detailed review of the present state and prospects of Polish-Spanish relations.

THE TWO MINISTERS REAFFIRMED THEIR DETERMINED SUPPORT FOR THE PRINCIPLES AND SPIRIT OF THE POLISH-SPANISH DECLARATION OF MARCH 1978. REGARDING INTERNATIONAL ISSUES, THEY STRESSED THAT EFFORTS TO PRESERVE PEACE AND SECURITY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE POLICY OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE, DETENTE AND COOPERATION ARE A PRIORITY TASK FOR POLAND AND SPAIN. They stressed the fundamental importance for that task of the observance by all European states of the principles of interstate relations adopted by the Final Act of the CSCE, which should constitute a permanent, irreversible and ever continuing process of detente.

Conscious of the importance of the next CSCE meeting which will be held in Madrid in the fall of 1980 and of the responsibility born by the Spanish Government, Minister Dreja informed Minister Wojtaszek about preparations to insure full success for the meeting.

THE TWO MINISTERS EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION THAT A SPEEDY CONVENTION OF A PROPERLY PREPARED WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE ATTENDED BY ALL STATES WOULD CONSTITUTE AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARD DISARMAMENT. They also advocated a speedy conclusion of the present international negotiations on a general and total ban on nuclear tests, on a ban on and destruction of chemical weapons and on a ban on new types and systems of mass annihilation weapons.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the Soviet-American SALT II accord and voiced the hope that the accord will be ratified and immediately implemented.

The two ministers confirmed that an agreement on reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe would exert a favorable impact on strengthening political detente in Europe. They also stressed the need to promote the implementation of other disarmament initiatives which favor military detente in Europe.

The two sides reaffirmed the need to solve the Middle East conflict on the basis of recognizing the just and inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and to achieve a just, peaceful and lasting solution of the problems of Western Sahara. They also confirmed their support for the just struggle of nations in southern Africa.

THE TWO MINISTERS EXPRESSED SATISFACTION WITH THE PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN POLISH-SPANISH RELATIONS AND VOICED THEIR FIRM RESOLVE TO INTENSIFY THESE RELATIONS AND TO SEARCH FOR NEW FORMS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR STRENGTHENING THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THEIR TWO COUNTRIES. [paragraph continues]

Expressing satisfaction with the present state of Polish-Spanish trade exchanges, the two ministers noted that the volume of these exchanges is still inconsistent with the potentials of their two countries' economies and that it is necessary to promote joint activities in order to encourage increased exchanges. The two ministers noted with satisfaction that the relations between their two countries in the sphere of culture and science had developed most favorably in the past few years and that the new program for cooperation will greatly help strengthen the traditional bonds of friendship between the Polish and Spanish nations.

Stressing their resolve to intensify the Polish-Spanish dialog, the two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the positive results of the visit.

Emiel Wojtaszek invited Marcelino Oreja to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with great pleasure.

POPE JOHN PAUL STARTS JOURNEY TO TURKEY

LD281206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 28 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Pope John Paul II has today begun his fourth journey as pope abroad. The program of his 3-day visit to Turkey envisages a stay in Ankara and talks with the representatives of the highest Turkish authorities; a stay in Ephesus, the locality linked with the earliest Christian history; and a stay in Istanbul where the highest dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church will be the guest of the Patriarch of Constantinople Dimitrios I. The return of Pope John Paul II to Rome is expected on 30 November in the evening.

TANJUG CITES STUDENTS' POLL ON SOCIALISM IN POLAND

LD191712 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 19 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 19, (TANJUG)--"I would like to build such a socialism that would invest in the building of man. This would be possible when, after the fundamental needs are met, the sphere of work has become a sphere of creativity."

The above is one of the replies to the question of what kind of socialism is wanted in Poland. It was given as part of an opinion poll organized by "ITD", a local student weekly, by one of the polled, a professor of social sciences, who thinks that the initiative and wisdom of men must be first and foremost in the construction of socialism.

This young doctor of social sciences is for innovations not only in science and technology, but in society and politics alike. Political innovations to make democracy perfect are possible, he said, on condition that all of us think about them together, as society and not everyone of his own.

Democracy in general was the preoccupation of a major number of those polled. A journalist, say, thinks that democracy and self-management have to be developed to a greater extent, and this in all fields. Poland cannot afford to leave this assignment for tomorrow, he considers. Also interesting is the opinion of a political worker who said that, within socialist democracy, much more attention should be paid to strengthening self-management as the basic platform on which to politicize society.

This student newspapers' reporters had personal talks with nineteen people of various ages and vocations.

GIEREK ADDRESSES FARMERS ON AGRICULTURAL GROWTH

LD251145 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-25 Nov 79 p 3 LD/AU

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to farmers in Monki on 22 November]

[Text] Dear comrades and citizens, esteemed ladies and gentlemen. First of all I wish to express satisfaction that I have been able to meet you here at Monki, a parish renowned for its good work by farmers and renowned for the good results achieved in agricultural produce. It was with attention that I listened to your speeches because they were speeches flowing from the heart and they expressed everything that is of joy to you and also mentioned matters which are sometimes distressing, which hamper your work and which do not make your work any easier.

I would like to thank you, dear comrades and citizens, right here and now, for your support which was expressed in the discussion, for the program of our party which has been implemented to date and also for the program contained in the guidelines for the eighth congress of our party. This is of great importance to us and every opinion in this respect is of exceptional value to us. In defining the directions for the development of individual spheres of the national economy we are consulting the working class, we are consulting farmers and all workers. We are analyzing thoroughly all the remarks and suggestions that have been made irrespective of whether they are full of approval or contain a note of criticism. For the main thing is that the decisions which the eighth congress of our party adopts should have been the object of wide consultation with the public so that the program of the party might authentically become the program of the whole people. It is only then that this program will become the duty of all those who are responsible for its implementation. The matters being examined by us today are of key importance for our country.

The rate at which agriculture develops and the production of foodstuffs, you know this best yourselves, determine to a great extent the standard of living of our society. And if we want this standard to be higher--we want this, of course--we have to achieve a marked growth in agricultural output. The elimination of shortages and queues in shops depends on this. An improvement in the nation's diet depends on this. The prosperity of all Polish families depends on this.

Our party fully evaluates the importance of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry. After all, you have been saying this yourselves. The whole of our policy is orientated toward creating conditions favoring growth in agricultural production. Despite this, as we know and as our society feels this every day, we have not achieved the planned results. This is, of course, to a large extent the result of the unfavorable weather over the past few years but both I and you know very well that this is not the only reason. And both I and you know that more or less produce can be gathered in from the same piece of land, that more or fewer pigs or cattle can be reared. Our state, and you have also been talking about this today, has done much in the sphere of equipping agriculture with the necessary means of production, although I agree that we have, to be sure, not managed to satisfy all needs. But just remember, comrades, how much has been done over the past few years to provide agriculture with the equipment needed, and remember what sort of equipment this is.

But on the other hand, comrades, you will no doubt agree with me that the means with which agriculture has been provided and the conditions that have been created have not always and not everywhere been fully exploited.

It transpires from what you have said that you do not fail to notice the possibilities for increasing output and that you are putting in an effort to increase the output of grain and fodder crops so as to increase the number of cattle at farms and so as to make better use of agricultural land. I know this, and for this I would like thank both you and all honest farmers in Poland, thank you for regarding your commitments towards the country in a serious and responsible manner. And believe me, such attitudes meet with the recognition of the whole of our society. Such attitudes deserve the deepest respect.

The Polish village has glorious traditions of dedication in the service of the motherland. A decisive majority of its inhabitants are people who work hard and honestly, businesslike and thrifty people; but let us be frank and clear about it--these traits are not shared generally by all farmers.

Before this meeting, the party voivodship committee in Bialystok presented me with a number of questions dealing with the future development of farming and some of these questions were raised in your own statements. Let us start with fundamental issues:

You know from the press, radio and television that the world food situation is getting increasingly difficult and you ask whether there is a prospect of Poland becoming self-sufficient in this regard and what is being done to achieve this. This is a fundamental question; food is becoming increasingly expensive throughout the world and more difficult to obtain on world markets. You must remember, the area of land is not increasing whereas about 100 million more people are born every year. Food is becoming our world's strategic resource and every country which has the conditions needed to solve this problem itself is trying to do just that. Personally it is my view that we are able to secure food for our people on the basis of our own capacities; to this there is no alternative, after all.

As you yourselves know very well, this is not an easy matter: it calls for considerable outlays; it also calls for great effort not only from farming but also from the whole national economy. But as I have already said, there is no alternative. And this is the way in which we put this issue in the resolutions of the 15th Plenum of the Central Committee in 1974. The program for feeding the nation, formulated at that plenum, is and will go on being consistently put into practice.

We have increased the outlays for agricultural development, for the development of agricultural machine industry, for the development of other industries working for the needs of the farm sector and also for the development of food industry, for agricultural science and education. These outlays and projects of which we have embarked are already bearing fruit, which, and of this I am convinced, will be even better in the next few years.

Against the background of what has been done so far a question arises: Is our farming developing rapidly enough? Comrades, in the current decade, that is in the seventies, we ought to achieve an increase of some 30 percent in farm output; this is quite a lot; this is a considerable increase. But even this increase is not enough when we consider our needs.

As you know our situation on the meat market is especially difficult. Further improvement on the food market will, therefore and above all, depend on the development of animal production. I must say that I was very glad when the comrades addressing this meeting told us how they develop the meat production on their farms and that they are trying to do this on the basis, mainly, of their own fodder. I must say that this is the right way.

I must say that we have encountered great difficulties and obstacles in meat production. In the past 9 years the number of pigs increased by nearly 8 million head in our country, and of cattle by more than 2 million head. On the other hand, the production of feedstuffs has been increasing much more slowly. [paragraph continues]

As you know we have had to increase very considerably our purchases of grain and feedstuffs from abroad. For several years now we have been spending much more on the import of grain and feedstuffs and on the import of farm products than we earn from the export of our own farm produce. This comrades, represents a considerable burden on the whole of our national economy, a burden which we shall have to alleviate considerably in the next few years by balancing our purchases and our sales. We have stated this clearly in the eighth party congress guidelines, where we have also indicated the need to balance our foreign trade in farm produce.

I must also say frankly that at present there is no possibility of increasing our imports of grain and feedstuffs; on the contrary, in the light of the difficult situation on world food markets, and also taking into account the general balance of our country's payments, we must cut down these imports. This is why the future development of animal production must be achieved in Poland on the basis of increases in our home feedstuffs reserves. Dear comrades, there is no other solution.

In the light of what I have said, among the many tasks of agriculture in the coming years, the increase of production of cereals and high-yield fodder plants is the most important task. Moreover, it will be also necessary in many cases to consider adapting animal raising to the fodder resources in individual regions. There are, for instance, great and not completely utilized possibilities for developing animal raising in certain regions which have plenty of pastures. I think that it is not necessary to convince a good farmer that when one has good meadows one should above all develop cattle raising. Besides, the farmers know best themselves how they should tackle the implementation of these tasks.

I must, however, make it quite clear--I have always been honest and never tried to conceal anything at all--the state fodder aid, I want to say this, is meant only to complement and not to replace the production of fodder at each farm. The state can supplement this--even must supplement it--but to expect only that the state will provide it and the farmer will raise the cattle on it would be, comrades, to turn the problem on its head. I do not have to convince you how many reserves are there to be utilized, how much can be done here. I think the attention of all farmers and all agricultural experts should be focused on these tasks.

The next question concerns tractors, agricultural machines, spare parts and agricultural services. There have been questions asking how do we intend to step up the mechanization of agriculture. We have, comrades, more than 500,000 tractors in our agriculture and we also have tens of thousands, even hundreds of thousands, of other machines. In the year 1985, after the tasks proposed in the guidelines for the eighth congress of our party have been implemented, there will be in Poland 1 tractor for about every 25 hectares of agricultural land. That is three times less land for each tractor than in the year 1970. Also the supply of other agricultural machines will be increased. There will be ever more combines--we are producing at present about 5,000 combine harvesters and in the future we shall be producing 8,000 of them, and they will be the most modern combines. There will be more combines for harvest of corn and for the short cutting of corn. There will be more combines for potato and beetroot lifting. Of course, the problem of spare parts and repairs of this equipment will be tackled with even greater urgency.

As far as the spare parts for agricultural machines and appliances are concerned, I must say here that we have achieved a great deal in this field, although I consider it, comrades, certainly not enough. The production and supply of spare parts should, in my opinion, continue to increase. But I think that the problems of repairs should not always be made necessarily dependent on the supply on spare parts. If you people in the state agricultural machine stations--the POM--are able to reproduce a spare part or parts yourselves, then you should not wait for their arrival. [paragraph continues]

Do it yourselves, even if it is necessary to employ a worker or several workers to recycle and reproduce the needed parts. I think that it is certainly a profitable proposition.

A comrade from the POM--the state agricultural machine stations--spoke here about tires. We have had an on-the-spot discussion with Comrade Juskiewicz on the idea that perhaps in this machine-servicing center, and perhaps elsewhere, it would be advisable to install an appliance for remoulding tires. Such appliances are produced in Poland. They are our own appliances, and in any case, comrades, we have been constantly drawing the attention of ministries responsible for equipment and the supply of spare parts to the need for improving the quality of and streamlining repairs. But it is difficult not to notice that often even the good quality equipment is being wasted at a frightening rate in Poland; and without diminishing the problem of spare parts and repairs, I must say that there can not be a marked progress in this field without using this equipment more carefully than hitherto. As in many other matters here also, comrades, it depends above all on people, their qualifications, their conscientiousness, and their good work. The principles of rational, good husbandry, of thrift, a normal honesty, must be adhered to by everybody, by agricultural workers just as any other workers in all other branches of national economy. And here--I hope you will agree with me--it is not the central administration that has the most to achieve in this field.

The next question asked here reads as follows: What do the authorities intend to do to insure that more young people stay in the countryside and work in agriculture?

I can put this question another way and ask: What do you, what do you, what do farmers in the whole of Poland, intend to do to insure that their sons and daughters stay on the land? But I do understand that this is not the issue and I shall not ask this question.

We can see that this can be a problem in the future; We do indeed see the problem and we have proven this by the whole of our farm policy. No doubt you will agree with me when I say that regardless of the problems and difficulties of which we are aware, and which have been discussed here today, living conditions in rural areas have in recent years changed for the better.

On my journey here, comrades, I saw how much building is going on. I reminded Comrade Juskiewicz that when I first visited the Bialystok region at the beginning of 1971 the villages of Bialystok region looked quite different: I was shocked by the number of houses with straw or thatch roofs. Well, what can I say? In the short time that elapsed the Bialystok village has become prosperous, has become rich. What we have to do now is to insure that perhaps not every single farm, but those lagging behind become prosperous through their own effort, that they are able to stand as a proud example of what is prevalent in your voivodship, an example of good effort.

And while on the subject, I have to say that during those past 9 years, more than 1 million residential and farm buildings have been put up in the Polish countryside. It is astonishing that so much has been built on the land in such short a time; and after all, comrades, you are no exception. You can go wherever you like and you will see the same picture everywhere, a picture of a Polish village being built or built already.

And if villages are rebuilding, comrades, then this proves that our policy is being verified, that the profitable conditions created for farm production encourage people to respect the effort of the nation, encourage even those who have abandoned their land to return and take up land cultivation.

This is another issue that should be brought up here, the issue of farmers' prosperity.
[paragraph continues]

Comrades, not only is there more farm machinery on the land today, but more cars, television sets, automatic washing machines; everyone who wants to work hard, to farm well will very soon see the advantages of doing so. This is becoming evident. The facts with which I am well acquainted show that an increasing number of young people remain on the land. At present many older, retired farmers will want to take advantage of the new Pensions Act, and after all they have earned it fully; their farm will go to their successor and children, unless they are childless in which case the state will take over their land. We are trying to create good conditions for these young farmers and it is our aim, comrades, as I have already said, to insure that every young farmer completes his agricultural education.

As far as credits for the development of farms are concerned, I do not really know what else can be done, because in my own deep conviction these credits are already considerable. Comrades, there are not many states in the world which are prepared to give such remunerative credits in such quantity, on condition, comrades, that these credits are used for agricultural production.

I must say once more, that we are very much concerned that young people should not only stay on the land but that they should pave the way for progress in farming, that they take an active part in the organs of agricultural self-government, that they propagate up-to-date farming methods, that they develop the cultural and social life in the village.

We also attach great importance to the improvement of working conditions for farming women. We know how important is the role which they perform in bringing up children and young people, and above all in looking after their households; we know the heavy duties they have to shoulder.

For farming women, as indeed for all Polish women, the whole complex of our effort undertaken with the idea of providing better living conditions for Polish families, is of considerable importance. And anyway, we have always kept this, and even more so at this time, at the center of our social policy. We are trying to do away with these disproportions, we are trying not to create differences to the advantage of the town. We are improving the system of medical care in rural areas, the system of supply and of services. But on these issues much depends on the effort of the rural cooperative movement; much also depends on the self-government of rural women, on agricultural circles.

I think that many matters can be really organized by engaging those factors which have the responsibility for the various matters.

Evening out the living conditions in towns and the countryside is, dear comrades, a task which we shall continue to implement in a consistent manner. But in this regard we are counting a lot on the increasing participation of farmers themselves, hoping rural youth will continue the work of their parents and that more and more young people will decide to remain in the beautiful and useful profession of farmer.

The next question: Do the authorities in Warsaw know that we still have difficulties as regards the receiving of farm produce, that we often come across bad service at purchasing centers although, on the other hand, there is always talk of the need to increase agricultural produce. Why, the comrades ask, is this state of affairs tolerated? I think that a distinction has to be made between two matters here. The first concerns objectively present conditions. In the 1971-79 period the outlays for the development of the foodstuffs industry were more than twice as high as in the whole of the preceding 25-year period. And despite this great progress, the purchasing and agricultural processing base, for instance, is still insufficient. Comrades, what does this show? This eloquently shows the scale of the former neglect in this sphere. We continue to have too few processing plants, warehouses and refrigeration plants. We continue to have too few elevators for storing grain, and storage plants. We can see this problem. We not only see it but are trying to solve it in a consistent manner. At a recent session of the Politburo we adopted a program for further increasing the national production of machines and equipment for the agricultural foodstuffs industry.

Moreover, we envisage an increase in the resources for modernizing plants that are already in existence and also for creating a network of medium and small-scale processing plants, specifically, in parishes where we have this production. Here there is, my dear ones, truly wide scope for action, for initiative, for good management by local authorities, by the appropriate economic organizations, and in particular by the rural cooperative movement and also cooperative state farms. It is a matter of exploiting to a greater extent the opportunity of economic activation in parishes. Small-scale processing plants, it is my conviction, will make it possible to manage agricultural produce better, to reduce its transportation and to provide the market with a better variety of foodstuffs. In this matter we have issued the appropriate decisions and we shall implement them consistently. This is true, but here I am yet again talking of this need to develop initiative, to look for opportunities for starting up production which would make it possible to manage agricultural produce better. As we are on this subject then I would like to say that we will continue to expand the network of purchasing centers and that we will continue to strengthen agricultural transport.

A second matter raised in the question is the carelessness, or maybe put differently, the dishonesty, of many workers in the agricultural produce purchasing and trade network. It transpires from the reports reaching us at the Central Committee, from letters and from complaints--of which we have very many--that such cases do take place. Comrades, I do not have to assure you that we do not want to and will not tolerate this. There exist all the conditions for combatting these phenomena in a resolute manner. There are local authorities and there are superior units [jednostka] obliged to carry out supervision, and there is state and social control.

And it is necessary to settle these matters. You see, when a matter reaches us in the Central Committee we take it up, we intervene and results are obtained immediately. All well and good, but why wait? Besides, we are not in a position to deal with everything. And apart from this not all matters require such radical decisions which have to be made by, let us say, the apparatus of the Central Committee. Irrespective of the supervision which already exists, comrades, I think that we shall cope with this problem only when the whole rural population, when its self-government resolutely opposes the practices of wasting farmers' time, and opposes all phenomena of favoritism and bribery. We have to, comrades, fight against what hampers good management. And I am counting a lot on just such an attitude by farmers. Needed in self-government bodies are people who are active and bold and who are not afraid of cliques, who want and know how to oppose evil in the well-understood interest of the countryside and in the interest of our state.

The last question concerns the future of individual farming. What will the attitude of the party and state be in the future to the peasant and individual farming? I want to state right at the beginning that our attitude to individual farmers will in the future be positive just as until now.

I have spoken about this many times and I wish to confirm this with full emphasis: Our farms policy, worked out and pursued jointly with the United Peasant Party, is of a stable character: It will be continued. It is to this policy that farming owes--and you have mentioned this--the abolition in the past 10 years of the heavy compulsory deliveries; we have alleviated the progressive land taxation especially for farms on poor soils; we have made sure that farmer's toil is profitable; the great and laborious task of settling the extent of farm property is nearly complete; the process of land integration is pursued systematically and extended, although this is not being done without difficulty; we are consistently putting into practice the program for modernization of our farming, of our whole farming. In accordance with the invariable principles of party policy we support the development of farm production in all sectors of our agriculture. All these sectors take part in increasing the production of food.

What is more, and this was also brought up here today, these sectors complement each other, they support each other in the implementation of this great task. Every farm which is developing its production and increasing its deliveries of farm products is being and can be sure of being looked after; it will be given help and we will make sure that such farms have a future. We are anxious that more and more private farms are modernized and increase their output.

In Poland, comrades, there are 120,000 specialist farms, which display better production results than other farms, and which in addition are achieving these results with less effort. Occasionally a few good farms produce more than the whole village. We want the number of this kind of farm to increase rapidly, and we are really glad when they take part in putting more land under cultivation.

We shall support all farms which produce effectively and which produce efficiently because this is in the vital interest of farmers themselves, because it creates the prospect of better organized effort, of achieving a generally better standard of production, and of life in the village. We support the cooperative movements; we support the collaboration between farmers and state and cooperative farms which play an increasingly great role in food production.

Our farm policy, dear comrades, is directed at paving a way for wide-ranging progress in agriculture. Every farmer who correctly understands his obligations can be sure of his future, can be sure that we will help him with all our strength to achieve his aim; and such farmer should know that his effort is today better appreciated and respected than ever and anywhere before, and that his efforts will be supported by our state.

Clearly, this is one side of the coin; the other side consists of the fact that we cannot and will not put up with land neglect, with farm neglect, that we shall not put up with falling production, with failure to take advantage of existing reserves for increased production; and unhappily there are still quite a few such farms which take poor advantage of their production capacity. Those farmers who constitute the majority, who perform their social obligations well, should not put up with this state of affairs. I think that this is in our common interest, our common interest to make sure that the whole Polish agriculture is well spoken of, and that all farmers should do their duty properly. In a word, comrades, you must take up this matter yourselves, you have to give good example, serve by advice and help those who perhaps are willing, but occasionally unable to achieve better results.

I would like to thank you sincerely, comrades for what you said in discussion, for your cordial welcome. I regard this as an expression of respect for the Central Committee of our party, for its Politburo, and I would like to appeal from this rostrum to all Bialystok farmers, to all farmers in Poland, to increase, in their own and the country's best understood interest, the agricultural output, to develop stockrearing, to increase their own foodstuff reserves. I am sure that all farmers, all agricultural workers, will take advantage of the winter period for preparing well their spring work, and at the same time for creating proper conditions for good growth of crops and harvest in 1980. This, it seems to me, would be the most concrete way of supporting the program of Poland's development, a program which will be adopted by the eighth congress of our party. In conclusion, dear comrades, I would like to greet the people of the parish of Monki, members of our party and of the United Peasant Party, all nonparty people, patriots; I would like to greet all Bialystok Voivodship farmers and ask them to give an example, by their work, by their effort, of the way in which our motherland should be served, how we should solve the problems which the people's authority puts before them, which our country puts before them, how to produce more farm products and how to solve faster the painful problems of standing in the queue. I thank you sincerely. [applause]

LEADERS, OFFICIALS ADDRESS RCP CONGRESS PLENUM

Verdet Address

AU251520 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Nov 79 pp 5,6 AU

[Speech by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, delegate of Cluj Party County Organization, to the 12th RCP Congress Plenum on 20 November]

[Text] In the past 15 years each RCP congress has marked new and important points that opened up the road to better understanding and mastering of national and international socioeconomic processes. The exceptional importance of the current congress was vigorously emphasized by the brilliant report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general. His report sums up with exemplary profoundness the results attained thus far and clearsightedly presents the main effort guidelines in economy, science, culture and domestic and international policy in order to insure our progress in all aspects of the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society, to draw our country closer to the level of economically advanced countries and to increase Romania's efficient participation in the world economic exchanges and in building a better and more just world, without weapons or wars.

By comparing our goals with the results attained, we can state with deep conviction that our political line in the past three 5-year plans has been in accordance with our requirements and possibilities and has been validated by life; the tasks set by the 11th congress are being carried out with concrete results. The fact that these achievements were attained under difficult conditions caused by nature's hardships and by complex developments that have occurred in international relations stresses the huge mobilizing capacity of the party and gives us confidence that nobody and nothing can divert us from the road to progress and to developing the bases for the fatherland's prosperity and independence.

The conclusions drawn from the working people's general meetings and from county party conferences and the outstanding balance sheet of the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan--a balance sheet which was presented in detail in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report--emphasized the existing conditions for fully attaining the targets set for the 1976-80 period. A supplementary production of 100 billion lei will be attained in industry, of which the share of new products will total over 44 percent. In agriculture, the average annual cereal production will exceed by 5 million tons the average production of the 1971-75 period. Investments will amount to about 970 billion lei. The national income has increased and will continue to increase at a faster rate than the social product. The better training of manpower and the improvement of the production and work organization insures a marked increase in labor productivity which contributes about 80 percent to the increase in the industrial production. On this basis, we were able to fulfill the 5-year plan provisions for raising real remuneration and incomes ahead of schedule. We built a larger number of dwellings. We generally introduced the 10-year schooling and we were able to begin reducing the work week. It has thus been proved that our choice for a higher accumulation rate represents the best way for steadily raising the people's living standard and quality of life.

While stressing all these results, we must also admit that there have also been a number of shortcomings in our activity at various levels, including at the level of the Council of Ministers. Shortcomings in preparations for the plan fulfillment as well as the fact that certain problems were not resolved on time have negatively influenced investments, the item-specified production and certain quality indexes of the plan. In the period remaining until the end of the 5-year plan, we must act with responsibility and exactingness to eliminate existing shortcomings and to implement established measures so as to insure that the exemplary fulfillment of plan provisions for 1980 can lay a lasting foundation for the 1981-85 5-Year Plan.

The report to the congress scientifically substantiates our goals and tasks for the next 5-year plan and the next decade. In briefly referring to certain features of the future development of the Romanian economy, I would stress from the beginning that by relying on the mobilization of our own forces--the people's work and intellectual resources, the natural resources and the country's technological and economic potential--we will continue to base our social progress on the fast increase in the forces of production and on the harmonious development of the united national economic complex.

The development rates of our industrial and agricultural production, of the social product and of the national income continue to be at a high level. This is the result of our program-choice for a high accumulation rate and for continuing the industrialization policy onto higher levels, with the assistance of a broad investment program amounting to over 1,300 billion lei. It is within our capability to fulfill this program whose main goals are now clear. In this respect, we must thoroughly prepare the fulfillment of each task--by learning from the good experience accumulated but also by drawing conclusions from past mistakes and shortcomings--so that we can economically administer allocated funds, shorter commissioning datelines and attain envisaged parameters on time.

The realism of established tasks is primarily based on the comprehensive efforts envisaged for expanding our own base of raw materials and energy, something which will also facilitate the exploitation of low-grade mineral deposits, the increase in the final recovery factor and the utilization of new energy sources through use of highly efficient machines and equipment and through the broad introduction of new technologies. The fact that the largest part of the investments program is based on our own forces is of particular importance. About 80 percent of the necessary machine, equipment and installations are to be manufactured in our country and a great variety of processed products required by industry and agriculture will be completely manufactured in our country.

Important measures will be taken to improve the production structure, to accelerate the growth of branches that are small energy consumers and to cut back on the development of intensive energy-consuming branches, while laying emphasis in all fields on saving raw materials and energy, better utilizing them and recovering and recycling secondary resources, rejects and packing materials. All this will insure our progress toward the goal of attaining the country's energy independence and also raising the level of domestically supplied basic raw materials.

We will pay particular attention to agriculture, which, as was apparent from the report, will benefit from over 20 billion lei of investments in excess of the figure envisaged in the draft directives. The new framework represented by the joint state and cooperative agroindustrial units facilitates the better utilization of the technical-material base and encourages production concentration and sharing. The expansion of irrigation systems and land improvement activities, the increase in the share of zootechnology, the raising of the mechanization and chemicalization levels and the increase in the overall transportation and storage capacity will insure the intensive development and expansion of the agricultural production, the harvesting of crops on time, the reduction of losses and finally, the better utilization of the country's agricultural potential.

In step with the development of industry, agriculture and foreign exchanges, we will implement a broad program of measures for expanding, modernizing, improving and intensively utilizing means in railway, road, naval and air transportation.

The documents submitted for discussion consistently stress the fact that the supreme goal of our party policy remains the improvement of all aspects of the people's life, namely the material, intellectual, individual and collective ones. [paragraph continues]

The program provisions for increasing the living standard are well known: Almost one million new working places will be created; the real incomes, pensions and sociocultural expenditures will be substantially increased; and the work week will be reduced to 44 hours. The production of foodstuffs and other consumer goods as well as sales of durables to families will be increased. We will thus enter a new stage of raising the living and civilization level of our society.

The directives envisage the intensification of Romania's participation in the world economic exchanges and the more accelerated increase in exports as opposed to imports. In promoting exchanges with CEMA member-countries and all socialist countries, it is necessary to do our best to speedily conclude the plan coordination activity, to finalize long-term agreements and to conclude contracts on all provisions included in the agreements. We have important tasks in regard to the field of economic relations with developing countries and with the developed capitalist countries in order to continuously diversify forms of mutually advantageous cooperation. Through steady activity, the government will have to attain a real turning point in the work of centrals and enterprises for fulfilling plan provisions, manufacturing, competitive highly processed products, rapidly adapting to foreign market requirements and flawlessly carrying out all commitments. This is a decisive prerequisite for equalizing the trade and payments balance and accelerating the increase in the national income.

The raising of the efficiency of the entire economic activity during the next 5-year plan is of primary importance. In this respect the appeal launched by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the RCP national conference to turn quantity into a new quality has found a large echo in the political and professional consciousness of the working people. The report deeply examined this aspect with all its implications. The need to turn quantity into a new quality can be found in all the documents submitted for discussion and in a number of basic indexes: We intend to attain 80 percent of the production surplus on the basis of increasing labor productivity. We envisage a 34 percent increase in the utilization level of raw materials; we plan to attain a global production of 1,800 lei and a net production of 600 lei for each 1,000 lei of fixed nonamortized funds; and we envisage a 5-6 percent reduction of material and overall expenditure. The attainment of these tasks requires that we do everything possible to eliminate gaps between the increase in the technological equipment of the work process and the increased rate of the national income, to utilize qualitative reserves [rezerve de ordin calitativ] and to maximally mobilize the intensive growth factors [factori intensivi ai cresterii]. This requires the full implementation of mechanization and automation programs; a broad and steady activity for implementing measures for recycling and raising the training of cadres and all working people; and the initiation and development of a movement, we could call it a mass movement, for better organization and performance in all fields.

All this points out the need to considerably increase the role of scientific research, technological development and the introduction of technological progress in accordance with programs submitted for discussion by our congress. By creating the organizational framework for uniform coordination at a national level, by developing the material base of research and now by establishing special goals, tasks and guidelines up to 1990 and 2000, we have all the necessary conditions for fully asserting the scientific-technological revolution in our country. We can state without fear of being wrong that the fate of the battle for success for fulfilling the next 5-year plan will be decided in the field of efficiency. These are all conditions for fully carrying out the established tasks, because we have a strong material base, we have fixed production funds, 60 percent of which were accumulated in the past 10 years and we have a rich and competent force of experts in all fields of activity.

A most exacting analysis highlights the fact that the directives and the perspective guidelines represent a program of sound scientific substantiation, which harmoniously blends all basic components of Romania's socioeconomic progress in a modern, realistic and daring concept. It also takes into account world trends to the maximum extent that they can be discerned at this stage. This is one of the key prerequisites for successfully fulfilling the established tasks. Another prerequisite is the fact that, as the report stresses, we have attained a united system of the country's leadership by the people and a new kind of socioeconomic democracy which permits us to broadly utilize the initiative, experience and creative capability of the masses.

In this framework, increased tasks are incumbent upon the government. It is necessary to take energetic, concrete and consistent action to insure that all economic units assume and exercise all their functions and duties established by law and that institutions and leading bodies of workers self-management and self-administration function responsibly to make sure that the new economic and financial mechanism yields the expected results. It is necessary to pay greater attention to strengthening discipline and order and all they involve, at all levels--beginning with strict observance of the country's laws to plan discipline and contract and technological discipline--and fully carrying out tasks concerning the item specified and net production. Constant attention should be paid to strengthening the role of centrals and the plans drafted by them and increasing the role of the leading councils of centrals and ministries. We will have to carry out a broader organizational and guidance activity aimed at fulfilling provisions of the program-directives dealing with regional development, so as to insure that this new planning instrument becomes a powerful lever for maximally utilizing the potential of each area and locality and increasing the overall efficiency of the economic activity.

We pledge to the congress that, in the spirit of guidelines included in the report, the government will consistently act to eliminate manifestations of excessive centralism and bureaucratism from the activity of the state apparatus and to rationally dimension it so as to base the entire activity on broader consultations with the masses, to intensify cooperation between departments and to place the interest of the national economy above departmental considerations. The government activity will continue to give priority to economic questions. At the same time we will have to raise the qualitative level of our concerns with other basic aspects of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, developing education, science and culture and efficiently administering the means for health care in order to firmly apply Romania's domestic and international policy.

From this high rostrum, I would like to reiterate my unflinching trust in the correctness of the international policy of the RCP and Romania. In perfect accordance and continuity with the domestic political line and derived from guidelines established in the party program, this policy expresses our socialist nation's vital interest and aspirations and determines Romania's militant involvement in resolving the great contemporary problems and for peaceful coexistence and cooperation between peoples.

The strength of our foreign policy, drafted and implemented with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's decisive contribution, lies in this realism and in correctly discerning the trends of the contemporary age which is characterized by an intensification of the struggle to redivide the world into spheres of domination and influence and also by the active struggle of peoples against the imperialist policy and for independent development. The strength of our policy results from the fact that our entire activity is unswervingly based on principles of sovereign equality, noninterference in domestic affairs of other states, nonuse of force and the threat of force under any pretext and each people's right to independently decide its destiny, without any foreign interference. The positions adopted by Romania in various circumstances have shown the entire world that these principles have a universal validity for us.

Our principled positions have proved and are proving their correctness. On their basis we pay particular attention to promoting relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the USSR, other neighborly socialist countries and all socialist countries and we make an active and positive contribution to placing relations between socialist countries and between communist and workers parties on new foundations, overcoming differences and shaping a new kind of unity of these advanced forces of mankind. Our orientation for dynamically developing relations with developing countries throughout the world and with national liberation movements, our participation in the activity of the "Group of 77" and our cooperation with the nonaligned movement have also strongly proved their viability. The attention we pay to relations with developed capitalist countries, with government parties, with socialist and social-democratic parties, and with other democratic and progressive organizations in these countries has proved fruitful for us and for the cause of international understanding. These orientations, which enjoy the unanimous and enthusiastic support of our people have created conditions for Romania's active participation in tackling certain questions of general interest such as: an end to the arms race; the democratization of disarmament negotiations; military disengagement, the attainment of security and the development of cooperation in Europe; the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order; the elimination of hotbeds of conflict and the peaceful resolution of contentious problems.

The great changes and achievements attained after the Ninth RCP Congress, the dynamism of the country's contemporary socio-economic development and of Romania's foreign policy, the future prospects we are discussing these days, the force and unity of our party, the originality and vigor of our progress along the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist democracy and the steady and lively progress in improving the life of the broad masses are decisively connected with the thinking and action of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, at the head of our party and state. His high qualities as devoted leader to the cause of socialism and communism, his dialectical profoundness in examining domestic and international relations and his capability to draw up theoretical generalizations that enrich the theory and practice of socialist revolution and construction and to turn principled conclusions into concrete, realistic and mobilizing action programs are well known by our people and enjoy broad appreciation at the foreign level. Therefore, I also warmly support and will wholeheartedly vote for the reelection of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the high position as party secretary general.

In conclusion, I wish to assure the congress of the fact that in the future I will continue to serve the party and the cause of the Romanian workers class and people with unflinching trust and that I will devote all my energy and strength to implementing the party program and the decisions to be adopted by the congress and to the flourishing of our free and independent socialist fatherland.

Voitec Address

AU251450 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Nov 79 p 10 AU

[Report on speech by Stefan Voitec, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, vice president of the State Council and delegate of Dolj County Party Organization, to the 12th RCP Congress Plenum on 20 November]

[Text] Throughout its existence and particularly since the RCP has become a government party and country and the leading political force in our society, its congresses have been events of exceptional significance for the life of our party and country and have marked new stages of the Romanian people's progress along the road of socialist construction and the flourishing and development of the fatherland. [paragraph continues]

A new and glorious page in Romania's history will be written by the 12th congress which, through the important documents to be adopted, will mark a new stage in the country's advance toward building the comprehensively developed socialist society and toward communism.

I have listened with profound emotion and natural joy to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's brilliant report, a document of overwhelming importance and thorough scientific analysis, which clearly expresses the creative and original thinking, revolutionary spirit, impressive foresightedness, warm communist humanism and passionate patriotism of our party secretary general. We have good reason to fully endorse the report presented to the congress by the party secretary general as well as all program-documents which set the guidelines for our socioeconomic development in the next 5-year plan and the entire next decade and for raising Romania onto new peaks of material and intellectual civilization and of full assertion of the human personality.

That is why, with the consciousness of full communist responsibility and in view of the profoundly renewing changes that have occurred in all spheres of the socioeconomic life since Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been at the head of our party and state, I wholeheartedly support the proposal that he be reelected to the position of party secretary general. All our people see in this election a guarantee for new and decisive victories in the future, too, in building the socialist and communist society and shaping a prosperous and happy life on the ancient Romanian soil.

The full unanimity and the enthusiasm with which all the sons of the fatherland, regardless of nationality, have expressed the will to continue to have at the head of the party and state Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved son of our nation, eminent revolutionary and statesman and outstanding militant of the international communist and workers movement, reflect the unflinching foundation of the force and durability of our socialist system represented by the indissoluble unity and cohesion of all the people around the party and its tried leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The many outstanding successes attained by our people in the years following the 11th congress powerfully illustrate the huge dynamic and mobilizing force of our party policy and the comprehensive activity carried out by the party Central Committee and its executive bodies headed by Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Several months ago, celebrating the 35th anniversary of the creation of the united workers front between the RCP and the Social-Democratic Party, a process which was raised onto a higher qualitative level with the unification of the two workers parties of our country in February 1948, we had the opportunity of verifying, on the basis of long historical experience, the fundamental truth that the attainment of the workers class unity--obviously in forms and ways that correspond to specific national characteristics--is an essential and decisive factor of the victory of socialist revolution and construction.

The years which have elapsed since the previous congress, the speaker said, have been a period of great and important achievements in all fields of the socioeconomic life. The Central Committee, acting to implement the party program and the decisions of the 11th congress and the national conference, has insured a balanced and vigorous development of the production forces, maintained the steady growth rate of the national income, improved the economic structures in industry and agriculture and has better and more efficiently utilized human, material and financial resources. All of us are very happy that today Romania has a strong and modern technical-material base and that in 1980 we will have an industrial production 53 times higher than in 1938. In the current 5-year plan, agricultural production is 30 percent higher than during the previous 5-year plan, thus contributing to continuously improving supplies to the people. [paragraph continues]

The great achievements attained in developing the national economy have insured a continuous increase in the material and intellectual living standard of all working people and tellingly proves that the supreme goal of the party policy is to ceaselessly raise the well-being of all the people.

As the report to the congress stresses, important progress has also been made in this period in improving the institutional system of socialist democracy. Along with increasing the role and functions of the Grand National Assembly, the State Council and the people's councils, we have expanded and developed the framework of direct democracy, designed to expand the active participation of the people's masses and all working people in leading the state and society. This reflects the RCP concept according to which the continuous strengthening of the party's leading role in the entire social life blends naturally and necessarily with the development of socialist democracy; they are organic components of a uniform process, since democracy and socialism are inseparable. The deepening of democracy and the continuous improvement of the system of social organization and leadership, which are basic coordinates of party policy, have been reflected in the creation of an original institutional framework--unique in its way--of new democratic forms and structures designed to insure the direct participation of all categories of working people, regardless of nationality, in leading the entire socioeconomic life and society.

The past years have conclusively validated the correctness of measures adopted on the initiative of the comrade party secretary general concerning the introduction of the new economic-financial mechanism based on workers self-management and on the self-administration and self-financing of socialist units. These measures substantially broaden the opportunities for the working people's participation in managing the economy and leading the entire social life. In the spirit of the orientation set by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report, the party will continue to act to improve the organizational framework of socialist democracy.

A new and significant expression of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's decisive contribution to establishing--at a principled and practical level--concrete ways and means for improving our social organization and leadership in accordance with requirements of the current developmental state of the country is represented by measures on increasing the role of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF] in our social and political life and improving its organization. These measures are the expression of a new and revolutionary concept capable of qualitatively improving the SUF's overall activity and primarily the social and political activity of all the country's citizens. Once more, these measures emphasize the basic traits of the thinking and action of the party secretary general, namely a profound understanding of realities, a broad opening to and receptivity for new ideas and a capability to examine in depth new phenomena and processes in the social life, to scientifically and promptly discern the direction of their evolution and to find appropriate solutions to the country's specific conditions and to the requirements for accelerating society's all-round progress.

Further, the speaker said: From the high rostrum of the congress, I fully endorse the dynamic and constructive foreign policy of our party and state. The decisive role in and the main credit for shaping and promoting this policy devolves on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic. Socialist Romania today has many friends throughout the world, following the consistency with which it bases its interstate relations on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other states and nonuse of force and the threat of force, principles which enjoy ever greater support at the world level.

Proceeding from the realities of the contemporary world and from the conviction that the deepening of the positive trends and processes at the world level and the construction of a new economic and political order requires the common action of all forces advocating democracy, freedom, independence and peace and primarily the cooperation between all detachments of the workers class, the basic force of social progress, our party, acts to strengthen cooperation with communist and workers parties and to develop contacts with socialist and social-democratic parties in various countries as well as with other political forces of the workers class. Our experience and international experience confirms the realism of this road, since the unity of action between communists and socialists is asserting itself as a decisive factor in the struggle to attain the vital aspirations of the working people and of the peoples for the triumph of the cause of socialism and peace.

Also taking into account the decisive role played by the broad masses and the peoples themselves in today's world, our party also acts to develop ties with the most diverse social and political forces everywhere, with national and social liberation movements and with parties and organizations of most diverse orientations and trends which adopt democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist positions. As the report to the congress clearly stresses, our party unswervingly believes that today, more than ever before, peace, security and progress depend on combining the efforts of all peoples, mobilizing the broadest social forces and attaining a close cooperation between them, both at a national and international level.

Due to its policy, Socialist Romania has today acquired the international image of a country with its own identity which enjoys an international prestige without precedent. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, is appreciated and regarded as a prominent personality of the contemporary world and as an untiring struggler for the basic rights of peoples, for mankind's progress and for peace and friendship among all peoples.

It is a great satisfaction for me that, after so many decades of activity in the ranks of the workers class, I participate in a congress which will adopt truly historic decisions for carrying out the party revolutionary strategy designed to lead to the victory of the comprehensively developed socialism and to open up the road to the transition toward communism in Romania.

In conclusion the speaker said: In giving concrete shape to the vision of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, on the basis of creatively applying the principles of the dialectical and historical materialism to specific conditions prevailing in our society, the 12th congress decisions, which map out Romania's golden future, will accelerate the fatherland's progress toward the highpeaks of communist civilization, under the RCP banner.

Trofin Speech

AU232105 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Nov 79 pp 10, 11 AU

[Report on speech by Virgil Trofin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister, at the 20 November proceedings of the 12th RCP Congress in Bucharest]

[Text] I want to express my complete agreement with the documents submitted for discussion at this congress, with the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu which presents a thorough analysis of the current development stage of our fatherland and which is a Marxist scientific summary of the concrete targets and directions of Romania's rise to higher levels of socialism.

The remarkable results recorded in the country's socioeconomic development are a result of the heroic work performed by all our people headed by the workers class, of the correctness of the RCP's domestic and foreign policy and a result of the manner in which the RCP Central Committee and the government have guided the political, economic and social activity; they are a result of the perseverance, spirit of initiative and great responsibility and the very dynamic work performed as head of our party and state by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic.

I wholeheartedly support the reelection of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as RCP secretary general which will guarantee our fatherland's rapid progress on the bright road of socialism and communism.

The speaker then said: As comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in his report, we give priority to expanding the raw material basis and to increasingly meeting the needs for raw materials and energy from domestic sources so that in the next 10 years Romania will become independent from a fuel and energy viewpoint.

To discover new reserves of oil and gas--the speaker said--we must see that geological research expands the application of new concepts and improved methods, that it expands research areas and that deep drilling is carried out with greater determination and confidence.

It is also necessary to intensify research work to discover new reserves of coal, oil shales, ferrous and non-ferrous ores, especially bauxites and gold and silver, useful rocks and underground thermal waters. For this purpose, geological work is necessary in all areas throughout the country with favorable prospects by placing special stress on finalizing research work in Banat, Moldova and the north of Transylvania.

It is a duty of great patriotic honor for all working people in the geological research activity to work untiringly to constantly improve their professional training, to strengthen work discipline and responsibility to completely implement the program of geological research, thus making a particular contribution to our socialist fatherland's socioeconomic development.

Serious lags still exist in the sector of the exploitation of energy mineral resources, despite all the positive results which have been recorded. The 1980 plan provisions and those of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan set great tasks to this sector of great importance for the national economy. We will take firm measures to eliminate existing shortcomings in the exploitation of petroleum resources thus insuring, beginning with 1980, the recovery of this sector by making complete use of installations and equipments, by broadly applying modern technologies and by increasing the final recovery factor. We will pay particular attention to educating and training workers and foremen and to strengthening workers discipline, to creating better working and living conditions to raise the work tradition of this strong detachment of the workers class--the petroleum workers.

In the sector of ore exploitation, it is necessary to take more determined action to utilize mechanized complexes, excavators and the other equipment with maximum efficiency to completely implement the mechanization program, a field which still shows gaps; we must pay great attention to educating and training cadres, to the stability of the labor force, to the measures of strengthening labor security and to strengthening order and workers discipline. We are convinced that the miners, a forceful detachment of the workers class, will fully do their duty and will successfully fulfill the great tasks incumbent upon them.

As a result of the constant concern of our party and state's leadership and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally, important results have been recorded in the field of thermal and electrical energy. [paragraph continues]

Our powerplants produce almost 15,000 megawatts at this time; another 19 electrical centrals have been commissioned during the current 5-year plan; six 330 MW coal-based power units have been commissioned in Rovinari and Turceni; the national power system has been improved. On the basis of measures taken, in 1980 the share of coal in the electrical industry will increase to 40 percent, to 17.6 percent in the case of hydro-power energy, while that of hydrocarbons will decrease to 39.7 percent. We must see that by 1985 the share of hydrocarbons in the thermal and electrical power production will decrease to 20 percent while the share of coal and shales will increase to at least 55 percent and that of hydropower centrals to at least 20.8 percent.

Our concern with capitalizing on the country's hydropower potential must intensify by building high power capacity hydroelectrical centers and low power ones, thus insuring a utilization rate of 45 percent by 1985 and 65 percent by 1990 so that by the year 2000 the entire hydroenergy potential available in Romania will be used. By 1990 we must completely use the Danube's hydroenergy potential, together with the other riparian states.

A very important task placed before us by the congress documents is the expansion of coal and shale utilization in thermoelectrical centers. We will take measures to put the new units in the thermocentrals of Turceni, Mintia, Doicești and the first shale unit in Anina into operation ahead of schedule. We will also pay attention to improving equipment and installations to insure their operation at planned parameters and at the level of world indexes.

To implement the provisions of the program on building nuclear power center, all those people who are working to achieve this target have to take determined action to make sure that by 1985 the first 660 MW unit is put into operation.

In connection with the utilization of the new technological and energy sources we must state that we are still at the beginning of this activity. This year we have finalized, experimented with and approved 11 draft directives and standardized solutions to use energy from geothermal waters and solar energy in industry, agriculture, education and housing, to use household wastes for energy purposes, as well as the technologies for producing fuel gas (biogas) through fermentation. By using new sources, by 1980 our energy contribution must amount to at least 200,000 tons of conventional fuel and by 1985 more than 2.1 million tons of conventional fuel. Within the energy production the share of solar energy and other new sources, as well as of recouped energy resources, will increase from 2.7 percent in 1980 to 5 percent in 1985 and 10 percent in 1990.

The speaker then stressed: After the ninth party congress--taking into consideration the high growth rates adopted for the socioeconomic development which placed the Romanian economy among the most dynamic in the world, our party's leadership, the Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu, initiated and applied a number of complex programs focusing the efforts of science, technology and production in the direction of constantly increasing energy resources and of conserving them more and more efficiently. As a result of the measures taken aimed at better conserving energy, the ratio between the growth rate of energy consumption and the growth rate of the national income has improved. Despite all this, the efficiency of utilizing energy in Romania is lower than in the developed countries. It is therefore necessary for us to continue to take firm measures to reduce energy consumption of consumers by: revising real requirements and by establishing consumption norms for product units to match those on the world level; modernizing technologies, improving the efficiency of installations and equipment; replacing exhaustible high-quality resources with lower quality ones available in our country.

By applying these measures we have to insure that by 1990 the average energy consumption index for 1,000 lei industrial production will decrease at least 40 percent and by the year 2000 at least 2.6 times over compared with 1980.

In industry, especially in branches with a high energy consumption such as metallurgy, chemistry, the construction materials industry and the pulp and paper industry, we must act to introduce new technologies so that by 1985 the average consumption index at conventional fuel and electrical power will decrease at least 23 percent compared with 1980 and some 40-42 percent by 1990.

The measures which have been taken to insure the real fuel and energy consumption of all our people are known, measures which were viewed as a requirement under the current conditions. All those concerned must continue to act toward applying the program on the cities' thermofication [termoficare], on increasing the energy efficiency of all types of household electrical appliances and toward making use of--beginning with 1980--better heat insulating materials for public and industrial buildings. In all counties we must apply the recommended standard projects for using solar energy, thermal waters, biogas and other new energy sources. We must carry out extensive activity in all enterprises and institutions, in all towns and localities throughout the country to conserve fuels and energy with the maximum efficiency and to introduce a strict savings regime.

Our party's and state's foreign policy, whose excellent promoter is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, is fully in keeping not only with the interests of our people, but also with the interests of the cause of the unity among the socialist countries, the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement and of preserving and defending peace throughout the world. Under the current conditions, when the economic crisis at a world level is aggravated by the energy and raw material crisis, it is necessary more than ever to establish a new international economic order and cooperation on the basis of full equal rights and mutual advantage among all world countries.

We will expand cooperation with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and with the People's Republic of Bulgaria to make complete use of the energy potential of the Danube. Within the framework of CEMA we will participate in long-term programs in the energy field. We will pay special attention to expanding cooperation with the developing countries to capitalize on the energy sources in those countries under mutually advantageous conditions. We will develop cooperation with the developed capitalist countries in the field of the construction of nuclear power centrals and of utilizing new energy sources.

In conclusion, I want to assure the party congress that I will work with all my devotion and responsibility to fulfill the tasks entrusted to me by the party and that I will do all I can to contribute to the implementation of the historic decisions the congress will adopt, for the fatherland's independence and sovereignty, for the cause of socialism and peace in the world!

Elena Ceausescu Address

AU251425 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Nov 79 p 8 AU

[Speech by Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology and delegate of Argost County Party Organization, at the 12th RCP Congress Plenum in Bucharest on 20 November]

[Text] The 12th congress is an event of particular significance in the life of the party and all our people, in raising the overall civilization level and in strengthening the independence and sovereignty of our socialist fatherland.

The report presented by the party secretary general, the directives for the 1980-85 5-Year Plan, the basic guidelines until 1990 and the program-directives sum up the great achievements attained in the socioeconomic development of the fatherland and in raising the people's material and intellectual well-being; they also establish a broad and inspiring program of work for our entire party and people. [paragraph continues]

The congress documents forecast Romania's future development and open up great prospects in our fatherland's new development stage for implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring our progress toward communism.

The outstanding successes attained by our country during the current 5-year plan are the outcome of all our people's vigorous work and powerfully confirms the correctness of the party policy of basing the entire activity on the latest achievements of science, technology and human knowledge.

Scientific research has made a very important contribution to the high development rate of industry, which is over 11 percent, and to the progress and modernization of agriculture and other socioeconomic sectors. In the past 5 years we have paid greater attention to developing our own raw materials and energy base and to exploiting various mineral deposits, including deposits with poorer contents. In 1980, the new and redesigned products being manufactured during the current 5-year plan will amount to about 44 percent of the industrial production value. In the chemistry field we have developed technologies for attaining new varieties of rubber, synthetic fibers and yarns, plastics and other materials required by the national economy.

In machinebuilding, we have commissioned and begun manufacturing modern new machines and equipment of great efficiency, particularly machine-tools with digital controls, turbodynamoes and a number of microelectronic products. Likewise in this period, in metallurgy we have produced new varieties of special steels, stainless steels and refractory products of higher quality. The application of over 9,000 new and modernized technologies in production raises the qualitative and technological level of products and leads to reducing the consumption of raw materials and energy, better utilizing material resources and increasing the economic efficiency of the entire activity.

In scientific and technological research we have paid greater attention to the proper organization of production and work and to the mechanization and automation of productivity, thus insuring that over 50 percent of the labor productivity increase during the current 5-year plan is attained on the basis of technological progress.

In agriculture, research has developed new varieties of seeds and seedlings, better animal breeds and new technologies which have contributed to increasing agricultural production. A number of important results also have been attained in other fields of research activity.

At the same time we have continuously developed the research activity in mathematics, physics, chemistry, medicine, biology and economic, social and political sciences. In all fields, along with the concern for resolving topical problems we have paid greater attention to fundamental and perspective research.

In order to better carry out tasks in the field of research, new measures have been adopted for the better organization of research. Its material base has been expanded and modernized and the number of researchers now totals over 200,000 compared with 45,000 in 1965 and only 5,000 in 1938.

At the same time we have attained a better cooperation between research, education and production.

All this gives us good reason to assert that the scientific and technological research had an important role in everything we have attained during these years, in the country's overall socioeconomic development and in raising the material and intellectual well-being of our entire nation.

In spite of all these important achievements, we must say that they are not up to expectations and available possibilities. There are still serious lags in various research fields. [paragraph continues]

Insufficient attention was paid to speedily applying research results and new technologies in production and problems concerning the economic efficiency were often neglected. The great tasks facing research in the next stage require the rapid elimination of shortcomings and the resolute improvement of all activity.

The report to the congress, the directives and program-directives establish great goals for the high rate of development of the national economy and for the transition to a new quality in all fields of activity. All these documents attach particular importance to research as a decisive factor of building socialism and communism, and establish that the next decade must become the decade of the assertion of science and of a new scientific-technological revolution in Romania. This opens up wonderful prospects for Romanian science and technology and insures the full assertion of the creative thinking and capacity of all those working in this field. Everything to be attained in the next 5-year plan in industry, agriculture, other fields of the national economy and the entire social life must be based on the latest achievements of science, technology and overall human knowledge.

Scientific and technological research must give priority to powerfully developing the raw materials base and energy base as well as agriculture, which are decisive sectors for successfully carrying out the socialist and communist construction. It is necessary to intensify geological research for thoroughly studying the subsoil, including the Black Sea continental shelf, so as to discover new deposits and useful minerals, and greater attention will be paid to utilizing them.

In the energy field, research will give priority to improving coal and shale powerstations and extending the system of hydropower stations so as to utilize the entire hydro-energy potential. At the same time we must intensify the concern with discovering and utilizing new energy sources--the geothermal, solar, wind and biomass ones--in order to develop new technologies aimed at saving and recovering energy and increasing its efficiency.

Chemical research will pay particular attention to producing better synthetic materials with reduced energy consumption. On the basis of the development of petrochemistry, we will insure the better utilization of raw materials. At the same time we will lay greater emphasis on inorganic chemistry in order to better utilize various useful substances.

Likewise, the technical and technological research in machinebuilding must insure the production of new machines and equipment with better performances and new engines of greater capacity and lower fuel consumption.

Particular attention will have to be paid to mechanization, automation and the development of electronics and microelectronics, fields of decisive importance for our future progress.

Important tasks also devolve on research in the field of construction materials, the light and food industry and all other economic sectors.

In agriculture, on the basis of biological and genetic achievements, scientific research must produce new varieties of plants resistant to frost and drought and with a short vegetation period and it must create new and highly efficient animal breeds in order to fully insure all necessary supplies to agriculture so that agricultural production can increase at a fast pace.

At the same time, in accordance with provisions included in the program-directives, we must pay greater attention to research in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, medical sciences and the study of nature and environment. In the entire research activity, along with the concern for developing the applied sciences in order to resolve topical problems, we must always pay particular attention to fundamental research, so as to give broader perspective to the entire activity. [paragraph continues]

Generally speaking, it is necessary to advance research by at least 2-3 years in order to attain our entire development on the basis of the latest achievements of our own science and technology. At the same time we must take all measures to shorten the research-design-production cycle and to increase the economic efficiency of research and technology.

At the same time Romanian research must actively participate in the research of the outer space, of seas and of oceans and in studying the laws of nature, the movement and transformation of matter and the interdependence of work, life and society.

Important talks are incumbent upon economic, social and political sciences, which must thoroughly investigate the objective laws of social development and must draw up most efficient ways and means for consciously utilizing them, in accordance with concrete conditions prevailing in Romania, in order to accelerate the fatherland's progress towards socialism and communism.

We must do everything possible to expand our field of knowledge and to thoroughly master the laws of nature in order to be able to consciously direct the transformation of matter, environment and society to the benefit of man's well-being and happiness.

The implementation of the 12th congress's decisions and of the research program-directives require the continuous improvement of the organization and activity of the National Council for Science and Technology and of the leaderships of institutions. It also requires greater responsibility on the part of communists and all research workers and the continuous increase in the role of science in unflinchingly carrying out the party program.

It is necessary to continuously improve cooperation between various institutes and multisubject research, to attain closer cooperation between education, research and production, to pool the entire human potential and to jointly utilize the powerful material base of research, education and industry in order to rapidly and efficiently resolve the highly responsible tasks set by science and technological development and to accelerate the technological and socioeconomic progress.

It is also necessary to pay greater attention to raising the level of professional, technological and scientific training of researchers, designers and all those working in this field, by generally applying the practice of their recycling in accordance with the new requirements of modern science and technology.

One can state that we have a powerful material base and a large number of highly qualified researchers capable of resolving the most complex problems of the development of modern science and technology. We must proceed in such a way as to insure that scientific-technological cooperation contributes both to each nation's progress and to the overall cause of the policy of detente, cooperation and peace.

From the tribune of this high forum of communists, I wish to express the determination of scientists and all those working these important fields to continue to fully contribute to implementing the domestic policy of harmoniously developing the national economy at a fast pace and raising the country onto higher peaks of civilization.
[paragraph continues]

Likewise, the scientists pledge to actively and unflinchingly support the party foreign policy of attaining European security and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order so that the wonderful achievements of contemporary science and technology can serve the progress, well-being and independence of peoples, peace and all of mankind.

On behalf of the National Council for Science and Technology and all workers in scientific research and technological development, I want to express our full endorsement and approval of the conclusions, guidelines and tasks included in the report to the congress presented by the secretary general as well as of provisions included in the directives and other documents. I wish to voice the unanimous determination of scientists to energetically act to implement all these documents and to do everything possible to increase the role and contribution of Romanian science to our fatherland's flourishing, to raising all our people's material and intellectual well-being, to building the comprehensively developed socialist society and to insuring Romania's progress toward communism.

REPORTAGE ON LEBANESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Talks With Andrei

AU262055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 26 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/11/1979--On November 26, the official talks began in Bucharest between Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister and Fu'ad Butrus, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Lebanon who arrived the same day in Romania's capital city.

During the talks, underlining that this is the first Romanian visit of a Lebanese foreign minister, the sides expressed satisfaction at the good Romanian-Lebanese relations of friendship and collaboration, at their ascending course.

They also expressed the conviction that premises exist for intensifying the Romanian-Lebanese cooperation in fields of mutual interest, to the benefit of the two countries, in the interest of the general cause of peace and stability in the Middle East and worldwide, of international cooperation.

They also approached during the talks current international issues.

Fu'ad Butrus pays an official visit to Romania in answering the invitation of the Romanian foreign minister.

Andrei Gives Dinner

AU262100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 26 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/11/1979--On November 26, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, gave a dinner in honour of Fu'ad Butrus, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of Lebanon.

During the dinner the two foreign ministers proposed toasts to the health of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Ilyas Sarkis, president of Lebanon, to the continuous development of the Romanian-Lebanese cooperation.

Talks Continue 27 November

AU272015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 27 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/11/1979--Official talks continued in Bucharest, on November 27, between Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs and Fu'ad Butrus, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Lebanon.

The interlocutors tackled aspects of bilateral relations as well as topical international problems of mutual interest.

Meeting With Burtica

AU272029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 27 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/11/1979--Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation had an interview with Fu'ad Butrus, Lebanese deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs.

On the occasion the sides singled out fresh possibilities for developing economic collaboration and cooperation as well as the trade exchange between Romania and Lebanon.

RCP CONGRATULATES MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU241412 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 24 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/11/1979--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party addressed cordial congratulations to the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party on the 60th anniversary of that party's foundation.

The message confirms the interest the Romanian communists and working people take in the activity of the Mexican Communist Party as well as their satisfaction at the ascending course of the friendship, collaboration and solidarity relations established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Mexican Communist Party. These relations are characterized by mutual esteem, trust and respect, their development and strengthening being decisively contributed to by the meeting and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, general secretaries of the two parties.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO USSR--At the invitation of USSR local party and state bodies, delegations of party and state organizations of several counties and municipalities, including Satu Mare, Maramures, Suceava and Tulcea, left for the Soviet Union to participate in events marking the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 79 p 5 AU]

BELGRADE POLITIKA URGES CAUTION IN IRANIAN CRISIS

AU272100 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[Miroslav Radoucic commentary: "The World in Which we Live: Dangerous Times"]

[Text] Let us begin with the above headline "The World in Which we Live." The world in which we live more and more resembles a world in which it is increasingly more dangerous to live. "Iranian Crisis," "The Fate of American Hostages," "Even the Use of Force Is No Longer Excluded"--these are the headlines in newspapers. Reading any of these headlines in these November days, the reader perhaps will not perceive the real state of affairs, but he will easily perceive what might ensue from the present situation.

Just like a movie running at a fast speed, everything is really moving so quickly that it is already becoming impossible to remember everything that is going on. As recently as at the beginning of this month the innocent reader might have thought that the most unpleasant danger hanging over his little peace was "the new Cuban crisis" caused by some Soviet unit on an island near the United States because a dispute had broken out between the two superpowers over the question whether this was an old "training unit" or a "new combat formation." But as early as the middle of the month all this had been forgotten and the newspaper readers throughout the world began the day to day accounts to follow of "the Iranian crisis." The readers immediately and instinctively sensed that what is at stake is something far greater than the fate of a few score of U.S. diplomats "held as hostages" in the American Embassy and the fate of a few thousand other Americans who were caught in Iranian territory. This truly is an extraordinarily dangerous situation, one of those situations in which the insistence on one's own justice alone could stretch the nerves of the others to the breaking point. And this is usually followed by shooting, which is even more dangerous, and all of its unforeseeable consequences. How else can even a superficial newspaper reader understand the most unfortunate statements of great challenges in the great war of nerves. Ayatollah Khomeini says: "Carter does not have the guts to attack us." Senator Jackson, influential speaker on the American side says: "The is extremely serious, beware of the Americans."

Naturally, there are also more serious readers of these signs which somewhat symbolically fall within the Islamic new year and, as such, the year which, according to the world counting of past periods, should mark the transition from the middle to the new ages. Near the East River in New York the president of "the world parliament", an ambassador of a very poor country of "the black continent", which certainly nurtures deep sympathies for the Iranians, thanked the present Iranian authorities for releasing a score of hostages and he requested that all other hostages also be released because, "regardless of the dispute" between Iran and the United States, the essential thing is to respect international law in the treatment of diplomatic missions and their representatives. When a diplomat says this, then it is the strongest diplomatic expression and of definite professional rancor. For, if the war of nerves also includes gambling with the lives of the people who are enjoined by their diplomatic profession to try to avoid armed conflicts and promote better understanding, where will all this end and who will then be able to find ways of mediation?

This is a situation in which an oil power and a world superpower are already too dangerously straining the ropes. Where this will lead is indicated in the words of James Schlesinger, former U.S. secretary of defense in the Nixon Republican administration and, until recently, energy secretary in Carter's Democratic administration. Schlesinger, now relieved of the responsibility of his former positions and feeling compelled to express the thoughts of the ordinary American people, has called what is happening in Iran "the greatest cataclysm of U.S. foreign policy."

Schlesinger has expressed in the most direct manner the real fear of the United States, the fear of appearing as a weakling in the eyes of the world.

"It is clear" he said "that the respect for the United States would have been greater if we simply did not constantly behave clumsily and if we were not making half excuses ourselves for everything we do. This kind of behavior creates an impression of weakness. The essence is in the fact that--as Nixon used to say--if we want to become a sad, helpless giant, we are conducting ourselves to a great extent to appear as such."

Anyone who wishes to maturely consider this will see that the greatest danger lies in a superpower's fear of appearing before the rest of the world--and especially before the world of its allies--as a power without courage. This danger even increases with a president who faces an election year and who has, thus far, not fulfilled all the expectations of the nation during his current term of office. Jimmy Carter has now found himself willy-nilly in a position in which he must prove that "he is not indecisive."

There could have been no worse trial for him than the one in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. In the view of his fellow countrymen, the occupation of this embassy has been only a new variation of the political terrorism to which the world has already become accustomed.

Jimmy Carter's fellow countrymen know that the Iranians hated the shah and that they are convinced that he plundered their country. Many Americans also opposed the decision of the Carter administration to grant Shah Reza Pahlavi permission to enter the country, no matter what reasons he might have cited for this purpose. The Americans also know that "the students" who captured U.S. Embassy in Tehran were not some kind of lost vanguardists in a war for "a lost cause."

But--and this is also why tensions are increasing--the Americans also know that these "students" are subjects of a country which has maintained diplomatic relations with the United States. They also know that their occupation of the American Embassy is, among other things, also an impermissible violation of the principles of "diplomatic immunity" which even the ugliest and most transient regimes have always respected or have at least claimed to respect.

The well-informed correspondent of our newspaper in New York has already reported that, for the first time, a superpower might win all the UN Security Council votes. "It has been believed for some time," he has reported, "that something might happen which would be something extremely unusual for Iran, that is, that a superpower would hit 'a bull's-eye' in the Security Council. A further intensification of the crisis provoked by the Iranian students' actions against the hostages could have an even more ironic effect, that is, of providing a superpower with a justification for its military presence in that part of the world."

This would naturally be the extreme irony in this war of nerves in which a superpower is pushed into a corner and in which an oil power threatens to humiliate that superpower. But before such a finale there still remain a few other possibilities to be considered in the war of nerves before it comes to that fatal finale which was predicted nearly half a century ago by farsighted writer Anton Ziska when he wrote the book "Oil War," which was not understood at that time.

This crude world, in which all ambitions and all interests are already clearly defined, now clearly understands this long-ago prediction. It understands that, no matter whether the threat or the power are expressed in oil or in arms, there is no absolute threat and there is no absolute power. But the world also understands that an unreasonable clash of these threats may lead to the greatest madness, that is, to what in recent days a wise diplomat expressed in a diplomatically reserved manner, obviously worried that his conditional tense might not stay conditional, when he said: "If this world of ours has to experience a third world war, then this war will certainly break out over oil." With the conditional tense or without it, there can be no doubt that these are dangerous times.

MEDIA REPORTS ON POSSIBILITY OF U.S. MILITARY ACTION IN IRAN

AU261510 [Editorial Report AU] Between 21 and 24 November Yugoslav press and radio carried factual reports on possible U.S. military action in connection with the Iranian crisis and on the movement of U.S. aircraft carriers. Since 24 November there have been the following references to the possibility of U.S. military action in connection with Iran:

Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2100 GMT on 24 November carries a brief news item noting that "there are still no signs of any concessions in Iran in face of Washington's increasingly stronger threats." It reports Khomeyni's statement that "all hostages will be killed if a single U.S. paratrooper appears over Iran." In another news item the same newscast reports on a statement by the commander of the Iranian Army on the readiness of the Iranian Armed Forces in the event of a U.S. military attack and a statement by the commander of the Iranian Navy that he does not believe in the possibility of U.S. military action in Iran.

Belgrade Domestic Service at 1400, 1800 and 2100 GMT on 25 November in brief news items reports Pakistan's message to UN Secretary General Waldheim "emphasizing that Pakistan cannot remain indifferent toward U.S. threats of using force against Iran." In another news item the 1400 GMT newscast reports the Greek Communist Party's request to the Greek Government to state publicly that it will not allow the use of the Greek mainland or airspace "in the event of a U.S. military intervention in the Middle East."

Belgrade Domestic Service at 1800 GMT on 25 November reports that the West European embassies in Tehran have reduced their personnel to a minimum in face of "the possibility that the United States might use force to free the 49 hostages held in the U.S. Embassy."

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 24 November, on page 7, carries a 260-word report from Washington noting that Cyrus Vance, in his statement following a formal protest to the Iranian charge d'affaires over the maltreatment of hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, failed to answer the latest statement by Khomeyni that all U.S. hostages would be killed in the event of any U.S. military action against Iran. The same TANJUG report dated 23 November also says that "since yesterday" there have been no new U.S. indications about "any possible involvement of the military forces to free" the hostages.

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 24 November, on page 1, carries a 700-word report from New York by Hurić Gustincić in which he particularly notes that at his meeting with Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin held in Washington in connection with the events in Iran and the U.S. actions related to these events, Cyrus Vance "endeavored to explain to the other side the difference between a military invasion, which the United States has no intention of launching, and 'a military response' which the United States would be forced to make if anything happened to the remaining hostages" in Tehran.

The same issue of POLITIKA, on page 2, carries a 1,000-word TANJUG report on the regular press conference of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on 23 November. It reports among other things that the press conference opened with the following question:

"Would you say something about the latest White House statement in connection with events in Iran noting that 'a peaceful solution would suit the United States considerably more than a solution by other available means' and that 'the trial of the U.S. diplomats and employees held at the embassy could compel the United States to use force to prevent this new and drastic violation of international law.'"

According to POLITIKA, "Ambassador Mikro Kalezic, official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, answered:

"First of all, I want to call your attention to President Tito's statement about 'the need to respect the rights of the peoples of that region to their free choice of the forms of their internal development and international orientation' and 'the need to adhere to the generally recognized norms of international law.' With reference to your questions I can state that we, too, are convinced that a peaceful solution is the only possible solution. Only a diplomatic way out of the crisis and negotiation lead to such a solution. The release of the first hostages and certain other signs of a calming and an inclination to negotiations are encouraging."

VJESNIK on U.S. Military Discussions

AU281515 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 23 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[Drazen Vukov Colic report]

[Excerpts] New York--What was originally called an unexpected tragedy in the American-Iranian relations is now already characterized as a general crisis of the West in the Islamic world and what began as a challenge to diplomatic skills now continues with direct military threats.

The White House is obviously losing patience and at the same time such different politicians as liberal George McGovern and conservative Barry Goldwater are suddenly unanimous in explicit sharp warnings to Iran.

Threats

Now the Americans no longer hesitate over the question whether Khomeyni should be attacked personally; now they openly threaten him. "The Iranian Government will be responsible for everything that happens in Tehran," the White House announced and the attention of press reporters was eloquently called to those articles of the UN Charter which provide for justified military self-defense. "First we did everything possible to force the release of hostages," an expert says, "but now it seems that we would rather overthrow Khomeyni than anything else. Until now we have engaged in great economic sacrifices but now what is already openly discussed is revenge."

What would be the revenge in the event that something happened to the remaining hostages and the occupations and burnings of American embassies continued? Even though there are some who already argue that, regardless of any sacrifices, the hostages must be brought back to the United States dead or alive, military experts regretfully explain that it would be hardly possible to rescue the hostages in Tehran; thus there remains only some kind of a smaller or greater revenge which would involve great risks. The bombing of oil installations or ports (and the American planes bought by Iran would also be destroyed in passing) is discussed as the harshest of those versions and a total naval blockade is mentioned in the mildest of them.

As the U.S. aircraft carriers, which could form a very significant united force within the next 10 days, are already advancing toward Iran, any of those tragic options leads to the same hopeless conclusions. The destruction of the Iranian oilfields certainly would not please Western Europe and Japan for which Iranian oil is of decisive importance. An oil embargo by all Arab countries would certainly follow in that event and the Americans would be deprived of all bases in the Middle East. Washington would appear before the entire world as the accused whereas now is being consoled by many as the victim. For that reason there are many who believe that, regardless of any preelection pressures, Carter will never agree to pay such a high price.

"Now everybody is talking about a swift and limited action," a Princeton professor says, "but that is precisely what was said when we became involved in Vietnam." But would the last traces of detente not also disappear in that event? American analysts claim that Moscow is not enjoying the outburst of the Islamic fundamentalism but is not unhappy over the U.S. troubles. It shares a long border with Iran and, as has been emphasized on countless occasions, certainly would not accept lightly the movements of U.S. troops in such close proximity. Gromyko has now repeated that once again in Spain.

FURTHER EXPANSION OF TRADE WITH U.S. SOUGHT IN NEW YORK

LD281356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1012 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York--The U.S.-Yugoslav Economic Council has held its routine meeting in New York to discuss economic relations between the two countries, especially mutual commodity exchange. The council was formed 5 years ago, as an association of U.S. banks and companies interested in promoting economic exchange and development of other forms of cooperation between the United States of America and the SFRY.

The level of interest by U.S. partners in cooperation with Yugoslavia in this domain is best testified by the fact that at the time of its formation the council had 37 members, while now over 160 U.S. companies, corporations and banks are members.

At the council meeting reports were submitted by U.S. Government senior officials, including the U.S. ambassador in Belgrade, Eagleburger, and by representatives of the Export-Import Bank and of the IBRD. Boris Snuderl, member of the Federal Executive Council; Budmir Loncar, SFRY ambassador to the United States of America; Dragoslav Misic, secretary of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; and Dr Velimir Rajkovic, chairman of the chamber's Section for Relations with the United States of America, addressed the council as guests.

The reports by U.S. representatives were permeated with confidence in Yugoslavia's development and the consolidation of Yugoslavia as an important partner of the United States of America. At the same time the difficulties which both sides are confronting in the development of economic relations were openly presented. This applies especially to Yugoslav exports to the United States of America, which have become a limiting factor for the development of bilateral exchange.

It was agreed that joint efforts should be made to overcome these difficulties and to make possible an unhindered development of trade and of economic relations as a whole, especially of higher forms of economic cooperation, coupled with the continuation of current intensive financial and banking cooperation.

It was decided that the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy should make a list of products in whose sales on the U.S. market Yugoslavia is particularly interested and that the U.S.-Yugoslav Economic Council in its turn should help efficient marketing of these products so that they can be sold effectively on the U.S. market.

TITO SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO ALBANIA'S LLESHI

LD281108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0913 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

"On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania I am sending you on behalf of the people of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in my own name sincere congratulations and wishes for a successful development and all-round progress in the socialist construction of your country. I believe that the relations and mutually useful cooperation between our two neighboring countries will develop successfully, which is in the interest of our peoples, peace and broader understanding."

BAKARIC RECEIVES PRC ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT

AU251910 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Zagreb--Yesterday in Zagreb Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received Hu Qiaomu, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and his wife. They held a long friendly conversation. Hu Qiaomu is visiting our country at the invitation of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Dr Bakaric informed the president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences on the historical development of our party and its role in the sociopolitical development of the country as well as on the historical course of the Yugoslav socialist revolution.

The current socioeconomic, economic and political questions connected with the current stage in our socialist construction were also discussed during the talk. Bakaric and Hu Qiaomu exchanged views on the contemporary trends in the world, the place and role of nonaligned countries, the relations within the international communist and workers movement as well as on the development of friendly relations between the two countries and possibilities for their further deepening and development.

In the morning Marijan Ovetkovic, president of the Croatian Republican SAWP Conference, received Hu Qiaomu, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and had a talk with him on the role of the Socialist Alliance as the broadest front of socialist forces in our society.

LCY DELEGATION STUDIES CHINESE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

AU211236 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Beijing, 15 November--TANJUG--The LCY delegation visiting the PRC left Beijing today for Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan Province. The delegation is led by Milka Planinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia.

The Yugoslav party delegation will stay in Sichuan 2 days. It will learn about the course of the economic reform in China, since Sichuan Province with its 100 million people is counted among the regions which has gone farthest in the search for new roads of economic and social development.

During its stay in Beijing, the LCY delegation has had talks with a CCP delegation on many questions. The cooperation so far between the LCY and the CCP has been positively assessed by both sides. It was noted in the talks that such a development of cooperation has been made possible above all by the healthy foundations on which the cooperation between the two parties is based, the two parties having respect for each other and adhering to the principles of full equality and noninterference.

During the talks in Beijing, the delegations of the LCY and the CCP learned about the current problems of the internal development of Yugoslavia and China respectively and about their activities in the international field, especially in the international workers and communist movement. After its stay in Sichuan, the LCY delegation will leave for Kweili and will then return to Beijing, where the working part of the visit will be continued.

TITO EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIANS IN UN COMMITTEE MESSAGE

ID271434 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On the occasion of the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the UN committee for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people the following message:

"The day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people, which the United Nations is quite rightly marking, reminds us of the international community's unfulfilled commitments and stimulates us to even greater efforts in the solving of the Palestinian question.

"Even though the entire international community acknowledges today that the Palestinian question is the heart of the Middle East problem and that without its solution there can be no lasting peace in the Middle East, the Palestinian people have been prevented for more than 30 years now from realizing their national rights. The suffering which these courageous people are experiencing has not yet been either eliminated or alleviated.

"The rights of the Palestinian people are just as inviolable as those of all other peoples in the world and are based on the provisions of the UN Charter and reaffirmed in the many resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

"On this occasion, too, I would like to reiterate our firm conviction that a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis must be based on the withdrawal of Israel from all territories occupied in the 5 June war in 1967 and the guaranteeing of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homeland, self-determination and their own state. The recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is of essential importance to resolving the crisis. Only such an integral solution can insure all the nations and states of this sensitive region independence and a safe existence and development.

"Unfortunately, despite energetic condemnation from the entire international community, we witness a continuation of Israeli acts of aggression in the occupied territories, which is in direct contradiction of the UN Charter, the Geneva Convention and the relevant UN decisions, and which constitutes a direct challenge and threat to peace in the region and further afield.

"Together with other nonaligned countries Yugoslavia has always pressed for a solution to this and other burning international problems to be sought within the framework of the United Nations. It is necessary for this world organization to devote all efforts and undertake all measures, including the necessary sanctions, so that Israel--in the interests of peace and security--should finally be compelled to respect the decisions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council. I would like to make use of this opportunity also to express through your committee, whose activity we highly respect, the most resolute support of socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia for the just struggle of the Palestinian people and to send best wishes to the friendly Palestinian people for the soonest possible realization of their complete freedom, independence and sovereign rights."

DJURANOVIC ADDRESSES OPENING SESSION OF NEWS AGENCIES POOL

LD231008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1044 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Speech by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, at the second conference of the Nonaligned News Agencies' Pool in Belgrade]

[Text] Belgrade--Esteemed friends: I wish to express my particular pleasure at being able to convey to you cordial greetings on behalf of the Federal Executive Council [SIV] and on my own behalf, and to wish the Second Conference of the Nonaligned Countries News Agencies Pool complete success in its work. I also wish you a pleasant stay in our capital city and in our country.

The importance of your conference is emphasized further by the fact that it is in fact the first meeting of representatives of the nonaligned countries, following shortly the sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries held in Havana last September. In this sense it represents the continuation of the activities of the nonaligned on the international level and in the search for the best ways and means of promoting their mutual cooperation. The news agencies pool, as a very concrete form of cooperation between the nonaligned, is of multilateral importance for this cooperation, for it insures better mutual knowledge between these countries and peoples, and also the acquaintance of all other countries. The pool, therefore contributes to friendship both between the nonaligned, and between the nonaligned and all other countries and peoples.

Your conference is taking place at a time when international relations are very complex and--as you well know--are burdened by unprecedented dangers. We know that there exist between the nonaligned countries, too, certain difficulties and problems which we debate openly and equitably in the spirit of the principles and goals of nonaligned policy. Hotspots of crisis still exist, the policy of force continues to be in evidence in international relations, and pressures upon the nonaligned from various sides have not ceased. The process of relaxation of international tension has still not become universal; constant arming threatens the security of mankind, and the economic position of the underdeveloped and least developed countries is not improving. This represents a great problem in today's world and its development, and is a threat to world peace and security.

The authentic principles of nonaligned policy received forceful ratification at the sixth conference of the nonaligned, where it was demonstrated and proved anew that nonalignment is an independent and autonomous factor in international relations, and that today there can be no settlement of world issues without that movement, which gathers together two-thirds of the countries of the world. In the same way confirmation was given once again to belief in the nonaligned movement as an irreplaceable factor in the struggle to attain and maintain independence.

The nonaligned countries have of course not succeeded in creating the sort of world they desire, least of all the sort of world they deserve, as countries fighting to eliminate from international relations injustice, oppression, colonialism, racism, apartheid, the policy of force and hegemony, also armament, which every year costs several hundred billion dollars while at the same time 50 million [as received] people die each year of hunger.

We have not succeeded nor could we objectively succeed, for the world in which we live is still burdened by a very difficult legacy from the era of colonialism and injustice. In addition, a certain number of powerful countries show no willingness to renounce the use of force as a way of solving problems and to renounce control over other countries and peoples. As long as such a practice exists in international relations, there can be no question of complete independence and freedom of all countries and peoples, either of those who are oppressed or of those who do the oppressing, for it was recently rightly stated that people who deprive other people of their freedom are themselves not free.

Despite all the problems, however, much has been done to attain and strengthen independence on the international level precisely by the activities of the nonaligned movement and the policy of nonalignment. A contribution to this is made by the fact that our movement is being joined by an increasing number of countries, including even those which belonged to the blocs. This is an indication of the attraction of nonalignment, for there comes about simultaneously a polarization within bloc (?groupings) and a weakening of the cohesion of the blocs as anachronistic phenomena in modern life. This means, further, that nonalignment is in great measure the present and in the fullest sense will be the future of mankind, for the world will not and cannot move in any direction other than the direction of strengthening independence and freedom, respect for the dignity of man, respect for human rights and the right of peoples to be master in their own country and to arrange themselves their life and system in a way corresponding to their social and national surroundings.

In this complex and great process of independence and freedom, which has today become a process of world dimensions and character, given the giant dimensions of the nonaligned movement in the number of states and peoples it comprises, in this process, the role of the information media is truly great, exceptional and uniform, but also complex. Indeed, without independence on the level of information, without the right and opportunity of each country to tell the world the truth about itself, it would be impossible to gain a true picture of the efforts being made to develop countries, and to regard in entirety these countries' involvement in international affairs. It was therefore rightly assessed at the fifth summit of the nonaligned in Colombo that the establishment of independence and the development of national information media are an integral part of the general struggle for political and economic independence.

It is from this point of departure that we regard and give a very high assessment of the formation of the Nonaligned Countries News Agencies Pool in January 1975, and the fact that in the past few years a very great deal has been done to develop the pool and to affirm it on the broadest international level. We consider that the formation of the pool and its activity represent a major event in the struggle for a new international information order, and the significance of this movement was equated with the new international economic order at the summit in Colombo, as is well known.

From all that I have said above, there derives the major and very responsible task which you, as the most responsible representatives of pool agency members or of governmental information structures, face in realizing the function of news agencies. This is the task of insuring a balanced and equitable many-sided flow of information, in order that the nonaligned countries should present themselves to the world in the right light. Such activity is motivated by the need of modern mankind for better mutual understanding, for development of universal cooperation and friendship between peoples in the world.

The emancipation of information and the creation of a new information order are a direct function of such a vision of the world and are in the interest of the entire international community.

Your task is all the more complex in that the pool's activities are not welcomed on all sides of the world, that is primarily and exclusively in those structures which are oriented toward the blocs and which wish to maintain the monopoly over information which is a function of their bloc policy and goals. Their aim to maintain the monopoly over presentation--in essence a one-sided and tendentious presentation--of that which takes place in the nonaligned and other developing countries is apparent precisely in their opposition to the news agencies pool. All the more so in that the members of the pool have never made any declarations against the big news agencies and systems, but have declared themselves for cooperation, though, of course, amid equality and respect.

Such an orientation on the part of the pool drives from the fact that it forms an integral part of the nonaligned movement and that all those noble and progressive principles making up the essence of that movement and its irreplaceable position in international relations as a whole are valid for the members of the pool. The pool, therefore, is not and cannot be any kind of supranational organism or organization, nor any kind of news monopoly, for it is precisely monopoly that it opposes. Your pool is not nor does it need to be linked to or reliant on the great information systems, for then it would not be a pool of nonaligned countries. It is a collection of independent news agencies who have pooled their cadre, technical and communication forces and have formed from their information material a joint service intended for the world public opinion and for their own peoples, in order precisely to safeguard one further element of the independence and equality of their countries. This is attained by strengthening the national information media, by reliance on their own forces, by mutual assistance and with the aid of the international community through the United Nations.

The heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries gave important assessments of your work and adopted stands on it at the sixth summit in Havana. For its part the Yugoslav Government will do everything within its power to carry out the decisions adopted at this meeting directed toward further strengthening the pool and enabling it to fulfill all its more major tasks.

Friends, we are very pleased that the second conference of the pool is being held in Yugoslavia. We consider this to be a recognition of the efforts made by our country and our news agency, TANJUG, in conjunction with all other nonaligned countries and with the agencies of all other nonaligned countries to achieve better and more just relations in the world.

In our country, too, we advocate further development and successful functioning of an integrated system of information and propaganda, as an integral part of the sociopolitical system of socialist self-management.

Major results have been achieved in the development--hitherto dynamic--of information activity in our country. In the SFRY today over 1.5 billion copies of newspapers and journals are printed annually; there are over 5 million television sets and about 4.5 million radio sets. Radio and television programs in the SFRY are prepared and broadcast in 11 languages of our nations and nationalities, and Yugoslav radio and television today cooperates with 28 radio and television organizations from 25 countries of the world.

The freedom of the press, radio and television in expressing the progressive aspirations of socialist self-managing development in our country can be limited by nothing except the responsibility and the obligations of information activity toward that development.

The role and responsibility of information activity, in particular of the press, radio and television, is irreplaceable in making more profound the equality, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, in fostering the revolutionary and other positive legacies of our society, and in developing further the socialist self-managing democracy and the nonaligned policy of our country.

Dear friends, the knowledge is very dear to us that in recent years the pool has become the broadest form of free information exchange and has helped to gradually break the monopoly enjoyed by just a small number of news agencies. It is to the joint credit of all agencies participating in the exchange of information in the pool that these important results have been achieved by now, although in such a short period of time. The very fact that over the last few years since the formation of the pool over 20 news agencies have been formed in countries where they had never existed before, demonstrates the interest taken in the pool and in strengthening it. Of course, the pool is confronted by numerous problems as, indeed, is the whole nonaligned movement. It is not a question just of pressures aimed at preventing the pool from becoming a mighty force enjoying equality in the world exchange of information, but also of the material, technical, cadre and other difficulties confronting you.

Your difficulties are objective ones, but the development and growth of the pool will proceed hand-in-hand with the development and growth of the nonaligned movement, that is of its member countries. The rapid development of national agencies from which the pool derives its strength as an organism uniting your efforts and opportunities is the great need of each nonaligned country. This, among other things, is because multilateral exchange of information insures correction of the imbalance in the information flow, and this is the basic prerequisite for fuller international affirmation and identification of the national and cultural characteristics of countries and peoples. I think that this is indivisibly linked with the creation of a climate of friendship and of cooperation on the broadest international level, toward creation of a climate of mutual trust and understanding.

All this may have a very beneficial effect on overall international relations, and it is therefore the duty of all news agencies, which means not only those in the nonaligned countries, to work and function in this spirit. This is the sole correct approach and contribution to the struggle for the formation of a new international information order, for it is incorrect and unjust to give others concepts and prescriptions as to how to conduct themselves and to criticize the pool for not obeying these concepts and prescriptions, but for seeking its own expression as an integral part of the independent national essences of the nonaligned countries.

Friends and comrades, in following the activities of the pool, I have had the opportunity to establish that in complex circumstances and in connection with complex issues of your work and development you have always found a common language, in the uniform aspiration to promote the pool further. This complexity derives from the complexity of international events and processes as a whole, and also from the fact that the nonaligned movement, and thereby also the nonaligned agencies pool, are not a bloc nor a monolithic organism, but a community of countries with varying social systems and levels of development, and primarily a democratic assembly of independent countries which expresses thus its standpoints and opinions. Independence is their prime common aim, and the strengthening of unity is the prerequisite for this goal to be achieved by common efforts. I am profoundly convinced that you proceed in this conference, too, from such points of departure of the nonaligned movement and nonaligned policy, and that this time, too, you will take a new step ahead in improving cooperation and thereby strengthening the pool. With such a conviction I greet you once more, and wish you fruitful results at your assembly, which will be of great significance for the peoples of all nonaligned countries.

LJUBICIC DEFENDS SIZE OF 1980 DEFENSE BUDGET

LD271420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0820 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--We have based the estimated volume of financial resources for the requirements of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and of the necessary expenditure for the defense of our country in 1980 on our assessment of the military-political situation in the present-day world and on our knowledge of the material possibilities of our country, in which respect we particularly bear in mind the urgency of resolving the central economic problems. However, at the same time we had to take into account the indispensable requirements of a very complex and dynamic military organism such as the YPA and the commitments which we have already taken on reckoning on a rate of 6.17 percent of our national income, which is envisaged in our normative documents for the requirements of the YPA. This was said, at the beginning of his speech before the delegates of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, by the federal secretary of national defense, Nikola Ljubicic.

It is well known that the military-political situation in the world, particularly in recent years, has become increasingly complex, especially in certain areas, and some not all that far away from us. It can be freely said that it is very tense indeed and that the trends of it's further development are uncertain.

I should like to recall that President Tito also said in Bugojno the day before yesterday that international relations today were worse than last year, and much worse than several years ago. He pointed out that there were quite a few conflicts and crises threatening new confrontations and that it was difficult to envisage what would happen tomorrow.

The conflicts and the crises shaking the world have a variety of underlying reasons. There are aspirations to conquer new positions or zones of influence, there is struggle for new markets and for sources of raw materials and energy. However, what puts a particular weight on all this, stressed Ljubicic, is the fact, which Comrade Tito made clear in his most recent statement in Bugojno, that what is involved today is an economic crisis of the entire world, a crisis which has hit even the most developed countries, and developing countries more than anyone else.

The arms race, too, continues with undiminished intensity. The proposals to restrict the strength of the military factor are rejected under various excuses and this intensifies the already conspicuous lack of trust and drives mankind into even greater uncertainty with regard to the future.

The progressive countries, particularly the nonaligned world, are making great efforts in the struggle to preserve peace and to insure equal cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

As we all know, Yugoslavia is an initiator of the formation of the nonaligned movement. It is one of the most active countries in the struggle for peace and also in its resolve to preserve national security and its state sovereignty. Accordingly, we wish peace on our borders, we want good relations with all states, great and small, and particularly so with our neighbors. We respect their social systems, we do not meddle in the internal affairs of others, but we demand that they, too, should behave in this way towards us, Ljubicic stressed.

However, we must add with regret that this peace-loving practice is not accepted by everybody in the world.

This is clearly visible both from the events which occurred in the very recent past and also from some present-day events whose outcome cannot yet be foreseen. There are still people who are trying to resolve their appetites of conquest by using pressure and military force. There are also some circles in the world which do not find Yugoslavia such as it is to their liking and who would use any favorable situation to threaten its social system and state integrity. Such forces respect only preparedness and resolve to resist.

Pursuing a peace-loving policy Yugoslavia will not imperil anyone and it will not threaten anyone. It will not interfere in anybody's internal system, it will abide by all international commitments it has assumed and it will respect existing state borders. Our military doctrine is part and parcel of this foreign political orientation.

Since Yugoslavia finds itself between the two biggest military groupings in the world, in a sensitive geostrategic area with very long borders and with a varied geographical structure, it must strengthen its armed forces so as to be able to protect its national sovereignty.

We do not recognize occupation and we do not accept capitulation, which means that our country's armed forces must be trained to fight starting on the very border and throughout the rear, from the beginning of the aggression and as long as a single foreign soldier remains in our area. Only the armed forces prepared, organized, armed and trained in this way, only the people ready to join the struggle and fight for their freedom, can be a realistic basis for deterring aggressive ventures, Ljubicic believes.

Because of this complex and uncertain situation, in our estimates of financial resources for the requirements for the YPA, in addition to bearing in mind the restrictive factors, we had to proceed also from the realist requirements to maintain the ability of our army successfully to conduct an armed struggle on a level of requirements stemming from the relations in the world today.

In apportioning the resources for our defense requirements we have always, and on this occasion too, borne in mind the economic possibilities of our country. I can tell you that the members of our forces fully abide by the resolutions and the stands of the LCY Presidium and of the SFRY Presidency, and by the directives of this house and by the decisions of the Federal Executive Council which relate to curbing expenditure and stabilizing our economy.

However, I believe that the delegates of this house should bear in mind the fact that throughout this 1976-80 plan period we have been making long-term plans and have entered into commitments on the basis of the resources amounting to 6.17 percent of our national income, as envisaged over a period of many years, whereas in practice we have received considerably less. To put it frankly, during the period 1977-79 the unfulfilled commitments with regard to the YPA amounted to almost 25 billion dinars. Obviously, these are enormous resources which we needed and which we did not get.

According to some sources the cost of weapons in particular has gone up during the past 10 years. For instance, a rifle bullet is now 217 percent more expensive, a howitzer 167 percent, a jet aircraft 158 percent, a helicopter 447 percent. Do not let me enumerate further; everything is within the range of these increases, Ljubicic said.

I have already said that the armament race continues. Modern science and technology make possible the invention and production of new combat systems. Modern armies are being equipped with even better tanks with more powerful armor plating and with greater fire power, with faster and more modern aircraft and helicopters, with greater capacity transporters, with better quality rifle and machinegun ammunition based on more powerful explosives which improve range and penetrability.

In addition to the whole arsenal of known armaments there are coming to the fore new combat armaments, such as cruise missiles, new types of aircraft, more destructive explosives.... On the whole, the introduction of more perfect electronics, lasers, infra-rays and computer systems of radars has made all combat armaments more accurate and efficient. They also have a greater killing power and increased range.

All armies throughout the world are working to improve their fire and strike power and to intensify their capacity for maneuver; in addition, they are working to intensify their armor and air defenses, which means that they are improving their capability to protect their units and territory.

Can we in this complex international situation lag behind in our combat and technical preparedness and in the training of our units? Of course we cannot!

As I have said, we carefully monitor all developments in the sphere of military-political relations. We monitor the importance and the role attached to the military factor in the implementation of the political strategy of those powers and forces aspiring to conquests.

Not only must we realize this, but we must react in an appropriate manner and we must take up an active stance with regard to the events and circumstances stemming from them. We must insure stable peace on our borders, stressed Ljubicic.

Although we know that dangers with unforeseeable consequences can arise out of unfavorable developments in the present-day world, we are also aware of the demands which we are facing in the solution of our economic stabilization problems. Bearing in mind this particular fact we envisaged that in 1980 we shall reduce all forms of expenditure in the YPA and that we shall not request 6.17 percent of our national income but only 5.87 percent.

We believe that this example will also be accepted by others, and not only the federal budget resources factors, but resources factors in the municipalities, regions, provinces and republics too. The fact is that the main protagonists of expenditure are outside the institutions and organs of the federation and that a reduction of expenditure must be attained everywhere and at all levels, ranging from the local community to the federation, and from basic organizations of associated labor to complex organizations and self-management interest communities.

For instance, it is common knowledge that the 1978 federal budget amounted to 11.25 percent of our national income, of which the YPA budget was 5.08 percent. According to the reports by the social accountancy service in the same year, 3.94 percent was set aside for the budgets of republics and provinces, 3.45 percent for the budgets of the municipalities, 6.69 percent for the health service, 5.56 percent for education and 7.96 percent for pension and disablement insurance. It is clear from these data that the amount of federal budget in general and joint expenditure--spent outside economic organizations--was approximately one third of our resources, while two thirds of the calculated overall resources are earmarked for other sociopolitical communities and self-management interest communities.

It is well known that we in Yugoslavia--as a whole, and this also applies to defense--rely solely and exclusively on our own forces and resources; this expresses our efforts to preserve our sovereignty and state integrity and to strengthen our independent position.

Accordingly, in protecting these noble values of our society we must be sufficiently strong and combat-ready to discourage a possible aggressor and, should he be bold enough to perpetrate an attack, to smash this attempt of his.

I think that in preparing our country for defense so far, by implementing the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress and Comrade Tito's stands in their totality, we have made visible progress and have attained a high level of organization and readiness--so much so that even a complex situation cannot place us in a inferior position. I should particularly like to stress that we have built a defense-armed mechanism of such strength, capability and combat-readiness that it is in a position to fulfill the aforementioned objective and to carry out its task with complete success.

During the past we made a very successful use of the resources at our disposal and did so in every respect, particularly in equipping the army with more up-to-date combat resources, and in increasing reliance on our own science and domestic industry. We embarked on the development and adoption of an increasing number of very modern weapons and combat systems. True, programs of this kind call for considerable financial resources but we shall try to get them from the sum of money indicated in the draft budget for next year.

We in the YPA have tried to give priority to equipping our army with combat resources and to insuring that the expenditure for general consumption and for personal income is within reasonably fixed limits. We have tried to limit expenditure wherever this did not directly influence combat readiness.

When we talk about the need to maintain our armed potential at a high level we bear in mind our strategy of defense, but at the same time we reckon with the fact that an increase in military forces is a phenomenon characterizing the entire present-day world. It relates both to remote countries and to those which are our neighbors. This consolidation of armed forces is comprehensive; in addition to the volume of improvement, it also covers qualitative improvement.

I believe that we have managed to make our land units combat-capable and efficient, but one must not be satisfied with what one has achieved. We must press on in keeping with the development tendency of this branch of our armed forces.

Our air force units, too, must be combat-strong and sufficiently equipped. Only then will they be able to successfully protect our air space and provide combat support for other branches of our armed forces.

Of course, this applies to our navy as well. Its task is to protect our Adriatic and our coastal area. This is why it must have faster and well-armed ships and ships which have modern equipment.

According to all-people's defense doctrine, our entire population becomes active for the defense of our country. Our social relations make this truly possible. We are in a position to mobilize all our citizens because they are aware that by defending our social system they defend progress and that at the same time they protect their personal freedom too, Ljubicic stressed.

In pursuing a policy of the struggle for peace and equality among the states and peoples, we have developed cooperation with many countries. We are one of the most open countries in the world. All this reflects also on the development of military contacts, particularly on the establishment of military-economic cooperation with a number of countries--especially the developing countries.

I believe a fact which deserves attention is that our armaments and military equipment exports cover 72 percent of foreign exchange resources for the armaments and the equipment which we import, and if the effects of engineering works are added, the coverage is much greater. We shall continue this practice--trying to cover all imports with our exports.

It can be seen from what has been said that in fixing the extent of the resources required to finance the YPA in 1980, we kept in mind the fact that these resources and their amount are necessary and indispensable to enable us to insure the realization of the central tasks in the technical equipment of the YPA and of the tasks pertaining to the field of its routine activity. The amount of the resources which we are requesting is indispensable for insuring the combat readiness of our armed forces to the extent which is necessary to keep us abreast of the appropriate level of development in the world, and at the same time to secure the cost of routine life and work of our armed forces.

As I have already said, this amount has been calculated on the bases of commitments which cannot be reduced without seriously impairing some proportions bound up with our combat readiness. These resources have been fixed at the 74.95 billion dinar level, which is only 5.87 percent of our national income. To get a complete picture we should like to mention that the amount of financial resources based on 6.17 percent of our national income would come to 78.66 billion dinars. As can be seen, our request has been reduced by as much as 3.71 billion dinars, although we know that inflationary trends will reduce the real value of these resources which will be laid down at the rate of 5.87 percent.

We accept this reduction because we are aware that at this moment we all have to deny ourselves everything that can be denied at this time, Ljubicic stressed.

We must all be aware of the complexity and of the uncertainty of what the immediate future can impose upon us, Ljubicic said. We all are responsible for the forecast of what the future can bring us.

It is difficult to make an assessment of the way the international situation will develop in the period ahead of us when the entire world is in a state of expectation regarding this development. Since there is uncertainty with regard to this development, both big and small countries are getting ready for every eventuality.

Accordingly, the tendency of constant worsening of the military-political situation in the world requires consolidation of the defense capability of our country and, in this context, it requires the development and consolidation of the YPA. Any lagging behind in this area can cost us dearly.

In consolidating our armed forces and other elements in our all-people's defense and social self-protection system, we are creating a strong bulwark for all those who may possibly try to threaten the development of our socialist self-management community.

This is why YPA members, at all leadership and command levels, will try to carry out all their tasks in 1980, as indeed they have done up till now, in the spirit of the ideas of the supreme commander of our armed forces, Comrade Tito, and of the policy of the LCY, so that the approved resources in the federal budget can get the best possible results and insure the highest possible combat-readiness of our armed forces, the sort of combat-readiness which is in keeping with the requirements of preserving freedom and independence of our country, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic said at the end of his report.

DRAGOSAVAC CITES RESPONSIBILITIES OF LCY IN BUILDING SOCIALISM

ID271920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 27 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Osijek--The problem of collective leadership, of collective work and responsibility in the League of Communists stems from the essence of our system and from our orientation with regard to the objectives, ways and means of building socialism. This question is also linked with the development of our entire system. What happens is that the moment we set ourselves the objective of overcoming class society, and develop the equality of working people in associated labor and develop the association of labor, the moment we fight for the social nature of the means of production as against state and private ownership of the material means of production, then at that moment we fight for the fusion of the management, production and working functions and set this as our objective, and we fight also for the socialization of the conventional state functions. This calls for the socialization of overall politics and of political organizations, and of their leaderships and conduct. This was said by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his interview to the regional daily newspaper GLAS SLAVONIJE published in Osijek. The interview will be published in this paper's holiday issue for the day of the republic.

We believe that our revolution continues its continuity and that major revolutionary tasks are before us, said Dragosavac, stressing that in this connection we have to change various organizational forms and promote the style and method of work. The continuity of the policy is not insured only through various personalities and senior officials; the continuity of the policy is insured precisely through the development of the revolution and of the political system appropriate to it.

This does not underestimate or jeopardize the role of the individual in it or the people who during a specific period of time carried out specific functions over a shorter or longer span of time.

On the contrary, said Dragosavac, I think that both the people in the leadership and individuals in this function gain in importance and can be more efficient. In this respect we have had a positive experience with the SFRY Presidency, because the vice president changes every year, which has been shown to be very good. This has strengthened the collective spirit in the work and has made the person chairing the Presidency more efficient.

Second, although I do not underrate the functions or the people discharging them, they are not of decisive importance for the creative endeavor of a person. I should like to recall that during this period Kardelj, although he was a member of these leaderships, was not their vice president. However, this did not impair his creative and many other abilities, or his authority and influence.

In our country there are still cases of these questions not being understood and they are misunderstood abroad even more, and will continue to be. Just as internationally in a section of the communist movement we did not get at first an understanding during our discussion with the cominform about the problems concerning the withering away of the state, in this matter too, we do not get and will not get great understanding everywhere. What is involved is that with some the element of eternity of functions is conspicuous. In my talks I also come across other kinds of misunderstandings. I refer here to those well-meaning comrades who wonder whether with these restrictions which we have imposed in selecting for elected social functions and with frequent changes we have not called into question the affirmation needed by the leadership and individual leaders in our country and vis-a-vis other countries.

What has to be borne in mind, however, is the fact that according to our statute there is no limitation regarding election to the Central Committee. The only commitment is that one-third of the Central Committee must be renewed at every congress. This means that the number of people who have genuinely affirmed themselves, who are necessary, who are constantly proving themselves, can be present in the Central Committee membership on a continuing basis. Besides, there are statute stipulations (whereby an individual can serve) successfully in an executive political organ, for example in the Presidium, should the need for it arise, and can be elected several times following a special procedure.

Dragosavac stressed that the consistent implementation of the idea of collective work and responsibility in the work of the leaderships would everywhere strengthen the practice of people not accepting social and other functions merely because of certain privileges. After all, these functions most often demand great involvement and self-denial; it is not merely a case of honor and power, as they say. This is a question of the responsible execution of certain social functions. For the people who carry out these social functions this is recognition.

Talking about the development of socioeconomic relations in the countryside, Dr Dusan Dragosavac said that we must make further efforts in the socialist self-management socioeconomic transformation of the countryside so that the agricultural producer should become a part like every other working man of our socialist self-management society.

In some countries there is mass collectivization, but agricultural production is not maintained at the level which we have achieved with a still relatively small social sector--though taking areas like Slavonija and Vojvodina, it is no longer particularly small. Seen as a whole in all of these contexts, however, it has been demonstrated from the point of view of agricultural production and self-management social relations that the social sector is faster and more successful than the experience of some other sectors would indicate. This does not mean that this positive experience should be imposed on someone else, said Dragosavac.

Through the introduction of the principle of viability, that is, of economic criteria in the management of the collectives, and of payment according to labor results, we have liquidated the Kolkhoz system in our cooperative movement and marked out the beginning of the construction of an original path for the socialist transformation of our agriculture, a path which will above all mean the creative application of Marxist and Leninist teaching in the specific conditions of Yugoslav practice.

Today, for example, our agroindustrial combines constitute original front-rank world achievements in the organization of agroindustrial production. The interest of many developing countries, and in particular nonaligned ones, and of certain socialist countries has constantly been on the increase recently and directed towards the results and experience which our combines have arrived at.

It is our further intention to expand the social sector of agricultural production and include the individual agricultural producer in our entire self-management sociopolitical and economic system without forcibly affecting his ownership of the land. The party's influence in the countryside is much stronger than one might think on the basis of the number of peasants in the party, and the policy of our self-management socialism has been accepted in the countryside to a significant degree, something which in view of the political mood we may affirm with certainty.

Talking about the role of the League of Communists in the prevention of certain anti-self-management and anti-socialist manifestations, nationalism in particular, Dr Dusan Dragosavac said that we are now more able as a society to oppose any nationalism, be it Serbian, Croatian, Slovene, Macedonian, Muslim, Albanian or any other. Nationalists have attempted and will attempt in the future to appear in various forms: either using the church and clerical circles, Catholicism which allegedly speaks in the name of the Croatian nation, or Orthodoxy in the name of Serbianism and the Serbian nation, extending this to the Montenegrins and Macedonians. Now there is also present a kind of pan-Islamism.

We in the League of Communists must be above all consistent in the positive program for the development of the revolution and the affirmation of the nations, national values and equality, which is a precondition for the successful struggle against all forms of nationalism. In this sense the permanent task of the League of Communists is to affirm the nationalist values and at the same time fight against the various nationalist manifestations and deviations, no matter what form they might appear in. A considerable amount of nationalism is sown through various economic questions; through the frequent pointing of fingers at others and the emphasizing of others' irrationality, our own rationality, etc, and through the biased treatment of this matter when it is a question of the developed as opposed to the undeveloped areas. In culture and various other social spheres, if we fail to take this into account nationalists might break to the surface. By not receiving some questions which we hold to be unimportant we are opening the way for someone else to jump in here. Take, for example, signs in the villages, in places where they appear in the languages of the nationalities living there. These disagreements emerged at one time over flags, and so on.

These, of course, are not the main questions, but if we fail to resolve them fully they might turn into more serious questions. The language questions, for example: Socialism is constructed in all languages. There often are observations that this is expensive and then suggestions that we should have some state language. We do not need to do this, though we should be realistic in this, for this is not easy to implement everywhere and with complete consistence. Nevertheless, we must affirm completely equality and all national elements and then everyone will feel even more than Socialist Yugoslavia is their own. We will thereby narrow the base for nationalists' activities. We can, of course, then be firmer and deal more concretely with individuals, counter-revolutionaries in any environment. I think this is a serious problem which will be present as long as there are modern nations, said Dragosavac in his interview to GLAS SLAVONIJE.

'CONSIDERABLE' NEW OIL RESERVES DISCOVERED IN CROATIA

LD281206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1125 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Sisak, November 28 (TANJUG)--Oil has been found at a depth of 2,945 meters in the gas field of Boksic in Slavonija (Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia). Oil erupts to the surface at a rate of 18 cubic meters in 90 minutes. Three drillings have been carried out to date and (?some) findings are good. Experts consider that there are considerable oil reserves and the necessary measuring works are soon to commence to discover the exact extent of the reserves.

The new deposits have been discovered by experts of the INA-Naftaplin enterprise based in Zagreb.

At present, Yugoslavia produces some four million tons of oil annually, three million tons of which is provided by INA-Naftaplin. It is planned that by 1985 oil production will increase to 3.4 million tons in INA-Naftaplin. It is possible that the plan assessments will be increased as a result of the findings in Boksic.